THE HINDOO PATRIOT

With which is incorporated the Indian Field.

PUBLISHED EVERY MONDAY.

VOLUME XXXI.
NUMBER 43

CALCUTTA:—MONDAY, NOVEMBER 3, 1884.

Per Annum in Advance.
TOWN.....11-8
MOFUSSIL.....13-4

THE WEEK.

MONDAY, 27TH OCTOBER.

WE OFTEN HEAR of the ills of meat-eating and the good of vegetarianism. It is believed that meat generally introduces parasites into the human body and so breeds divers diseases, but this avoidance of flesh and falling in love with vegetables seems to be no more than jumping from the frying-pan to the fire. Dr. Spencer, in a lecture on *parasites* given at the Health Exhibition, has clearly shewn that abstention from meat affords no escape from parasitism. The most common parasites known in England find a convenient resting place in vegetables, and over and above this new parasites are introduced into the human system through vegetables which are generally washed in unfiltered water. Either way, the destruction of the human tenement of clay is inevitable, so we had better stick to our habits without listening to the supposed revelations of the enthusiasts of either side. The microscope, in this respect, serves only to increase human suffering by setting up bogeys. *Pace* the discussion about the comma bacillus which men can swallow in handfuls. Would they were a little more substantial and fit to appease hunger.

THE LAST new invention to be seen at the Health Exhibition is a box with two compartments, one containing post-cards, the other stamped envelopes with a sheet of note-paper enclosed. By dropping a penny into a slit on the post-card side a drawer underneath is unlocked, and upon pulling out this drawer a post-card is found inside it. In the same way, by dropping two pennies into two slits on the other side of the box, a drawer containing a stamped envelope with a sheet of note-paper is unlocked. Nothing but a penny piece will unlock the drawer, so that these boxes cannot be tampered with, and when the drawer is put back it locks itself, and the same operation is repeated until all the post-cards and envelopes are exhausted. We have now only to find an easy expeditious and inexpensive means to find the penny pieces to crown the invention. The inventors may find it in dupes, but the latter—well, they must devote themselves to the delectable operation which infants in their cradle delight in, but grown up cannot accomplish—that of sucking their great toe.

TO THE COFFEE DRINKERS it may be of interest to know how their refreshing drink was first discovered and by whom. The discovery was as accidental as that of Quinine, Mercury &c. Towards the middle of the fifteenth century a poor Arab was travelling through Abyssinia, and, finding himself very weak and weary from fatigue, stopped near a grove. Then being in want of fuel to cook his rice, he cut down a tree covered with dead berries. The meal being cooked and eaten, the traveller discovered that the half-burned berries were very fragrant. He collected a number of these, and on crushing them with a stone he found their aroma increase to a great extent. While wondering at this he accidentally let fall the substance in a can which contained a small supply of water. Lo, what a miracle! The almost putrid liquid was instantly purified. He brought it to his lips; it was agreeable, and in a few moments after the traveller had so far recovered his strength and energy as to be able to resume his journey. The lucky Arab gathered as many of the berries as he could carry, and, having arrived at Aden, he informed the Mufti of his discovery. The worthy divine was an inveterate opium smoker, who had been suffering for years from the influence of the poisonous drug. He tried an infusion of the berries, and was so delighted with the recovery of his own vigour that in gratitude to the tree he called it *cabnah*, which in Arabic means *force*. And this is the way coffee was discovered. A nice story truly, but—but—well, is it more than a yarn?

GENERAL JEYT SING is reported as the likely successor of the late Dhere Shumshere as Commander-in Chief of the Nepaulese army. The selection may be otherwise unimpeachable, but we are sorry to hear that he is stone deaf.

AT A MEETING of the Alsace-Lorraine Association in Paris, on the 2nd instant, a strong feeling was manifested against the policy, imputed to M. Ferry, of forming an alliance with Germany against England, and a Paris correspondent remarks that there is no doubt that this feeling is extensively cherished throughout France. This is the green-light that ought to warn England of the danger that is looming in the South and South-East, the avowals of lip-deep friendship trumpeted by several French news-papers notwithstanding.

AN ANONYMOUS pamphlet having been sent to Mr. Gladstone, in which he is charged with supporting the Church of Rome and patronizing despotism, the Premier has replied that no one blames the appointment of Lord Ripon to the viceroyalty of India. The other statements in the pamphlet, he adds, are grossly untrue; and he asks why its author does not give his name, so that it may be seen who he is, and what he is worth.

TUESDAY, 28TH OCTOBER.

A SOCIETY paper in its irreverent language tells us of the selection of Lord Dufferin of the staff that is to accompany him to India. Lord Dufferin, with regard to his staff in India, has adopted, seemingly, the very sensible rule of appointing no married men. The position of aide-de-camp in Royal or Vice-regal households is extremely analogous to that of footmen, and it is quite enough to have a large establishment of such functionaries, without adding their wives to the strength of it. The upper, like the under, servants should be without encumbrances. We are glad to hear of the batchelor staff that our coming Governor is to bring out to India. They will make the Government House much more jolly than celebates can.

A CURIOUS tale is related by a contemporary of the treatment accorded recently to a number of gypsies, under the belief that they were a wandering gang of Pathans or Beloochis whose proper place is beyond our frontier. "These people, who have been wandering to and fro for years in India, and even in Burmah, got into some trouble in one of the border Rajput states. Their story, of course, is that they were perfectly innocent, and are persecuted by the officials. The statement of the officials, equally a matter of course, is that the gang was guilty of deeds of violence, and that it was necessary to make an example of the men. Anyhow, they were made over to the magistrate of the nearest English district, who promptly proceeded to sell the whole of the property which they possessed, including a number of horses and ponies;and out of the proceeds, he forwarded them by rail, much against their will, to his brother satrap nearest the frontier, with the request that he would turn them loose across the borders of Beluchistan, where they would infallibly have been murdered within a week. Fortunately, the latter officer was unable to reconcile the course suggested with his sense of humanity, and the gang therefore escaped the fate which otherwise would have undoubtedly befallen them. Such acts of official stupidity are perhaps rare in India; but it is hardly creditable that even one such should have occured." We beg to differ from our friend in one point viz the stupidity of the officials is rare in India; of late, we had many more tances of grosser stupidity among our officials than what he speaks of.

THE title of "Maharajah Bahadur" conferred in 1880 on the Maharajah of Cooch Behar has been declared hereditary.

IT IS SAID a glass coach has been built for Emperor William to protect him from exposure while outgoing to attend manœuvres, parades and other public ceremonies. It were better if means were devised to transform the Emperor into glass so as to make him weather proof.

IT IS SAID that go-aheadism has become the redeeming feature of the New World. Even in natural phenomena it is beating the antiquated, lag behind Old World. It is stated that a very remarkable man has just died in America—a man who was born without ears, or without anything to replace them in the sides of his head, and who yet was not deaf. On the contrary, the sense of hearing in him continued very acute until the date of his decease, when he had reached an advanced age. The only difference between himself and his fellowmen was that he, "heard with his mouth"; and if he wanted to catch distant sounds, or to hear the voice of a person speaking to him some way off, he opened his mouth, and kept it open as long as it was needed. In spite of his deformity, he found a wife, by whom he had fourteen children, all of whom are provided with ears. With the exception of the eldest and youngest, however, they never had a single hair on their heads, and though in after-years this dozen of bald-headed men and women have been under the hands of all the most famous hair restorers America can boast of, not one of the profession has succeeded in repairing the oversight of nature. With regard to the oldest and youngest members of the family, it is remarked as a singularity that whereas the former, who is turned of forty, has raven black hair, the latter, a boy of thirteen, is, and has been from his birth, perfectly white-headed. Monster gooseberry, thy days are gone.

SAYS THE INDIAN WITNESS: "WHILE the Bengal Government is carefully looking round for some way of saving the people from the murderous out-still system established by Sir Ashley Eden, the Government of Madras is deliberately introducing some of the worst features of that system into the Southern Presidency. The old and insincere platitudes about the minimum of consumption and maximum of revenue, are used as an unctuous preface to a deliberate measure for putting a liquor shop so near to every poor man's door that it may be "in his power to get a drink without having to go too far to it." We are glad to see that the *Madras Mail* is honest enough to admit that "the real principle at stake is an increase of revenue." This increase will be obtained at the cost of thousands of lives annually, the wreck of homes, the starving of women and children, and the demoralization of whole communities. And yet Mr. Grant Duff, who can approve such a measure, is reckoned a "statesman," according to the standard of our conceited civilization. Making money out of the blood and tears of the poor may do for "statesmen" now, but it will be a terrible business for its authors in the day when God makes inquisition for blood. The reply to this will perhaps be, the day in question is far off and India is populous enough to be able to spare many thousand lives every year to keep the exchequer full. The statesman who does not feel the force of this argument is not worth his salt. We shall not decide which argument is the most cogent.

WEDNESDAY 29TH OCTOBER.

THE BOMBAY correspondent of the *Englishman* has telegraphed that the Bombay Government has just issued a resolution sanctioning the employment of a pleader for the defence in all murder cases which come before Courts of Session or the High Court, in which a prisoner is unrepresented. The pleader's fees are to be defrayed by Government. It is very charitable of the Bombay Government to show this favour to the unfortunate prisoner. We hope the other Governments, will follow the good example set forth by the Bombay Government.

A LEIPSIC journal has compiled a list of morgantic marriages which have taken place within a comparatively short period in high life with the object of showing that when the Grand Duke of Hesse espoused Madame de Kalomine he did nothing at all exceptional; and it points out that the wrath of his relatives in England and at Berlin is really very unreasonable; which has all along been the general opinion in Germany. There have been seventeen unions of this sort; and it is added that "they all turned out most happily." The list includes one Emperor, four Kings, one Elector, two Archdukes of Austria, and nine Royal Princes. The indignation of the English relatives is all the more absurd as, according to the German law, the marriage of Princes Louise with Lord Lorne is a morgantic union.

THE TOTAL ABSTINENCE Association is doing really good and steady work among the ranks of the army and the railway *employees*. It now counts 11,010 persons as members, of which 633 are railway servants. Thus about a fifth of the British Army in India are teatotallers. The Association is taking pretty long strides in the work of reformation, for about a decade ago it could not boast of more than 4,443 members. Looking back from 1879-80 to 1882-83 we find that

there has been a steady decrease in the consumption of rum in the army. In 1879-80 203,469 gallons of rum were consumed by the army in Bengal, 24,867 gallons in Madras and 30,492 in Bombay whereas in 1882-83 the figures for the respective Presidencies have dwindled down to 82,849, 21,085 and 21,242 gallons. It seems the way for the reform is being gradually and perceptibly paved by the decline in the consumption of the spirit in the army. The Association is to be congratulated on the success it has been attaining ever since its establishment and what a marvellous change would it work if by its ministration it can reform the major portion of the British army and thus save the country from bearing the expenses of the rum rations and of the loss of life which frequently takes place under the insalutary influence of that poisonous drug.

THE LATEST advice by the China Mail reports serious and fatal riots at Hongkong On the repulse of the French at Tamsui in Formosa, the French fleet of eleven ships bombarded Keelung on the 1st and 2nd of the month. The Chinese did not reply. The French landed 3,000 troops, which were met by a large body of Chinese who engaged them. There was two hours' hard fighting, when the latter retired to the hills. The French, while entrenching Tamsui, were attacked for several days. The heavy but wild firing by French shell damaged much private property. The bar has been blocked. Chinese firing continued on the 6th and 7th. On the 8th, the French landed, but met with stubborn resistance, and were compelled to retire to their ships with reported heavy loss. There were serious coolie riots at Hongkong. They refused to work for any French mail steamer. The Sikh police, in attempting to disperse the mob, were driven to their barracks, and were obliged to use carbines, and revolvers, killing some and wounding many. The military were called out, who patrolled the streets for several days. No more firing necessary. There have been severe typhoons in the China Seas, causing many wrecks. The bar at Shanghai has been closed. The Pekin authorities insist on their right under the treaty to close any port in self-defence against an enemy, even though foreign trade suffers.

THURSDAY 30TH OCTOBER.

THE HIGH PRIEST of the Parsees of the Deccan, Khan Bahadur Dustoor Nusserwanjie, died on the morning of the 27th instant at Poona. The event has thrown the whole Parsee community of the Deccan into mourning. For his valuable services to the British during the Mutiny he was created Khan Bahadur and a first class Sirdar with all its privileges. He died at his sixty-sixth year.

THE LATEST NEWS by the mail informs us that the National Liberal Association, at a meeting held at Stoke upon Trent, has determined to raise a fund of £100,000 to continue the agitation for the abolition of the house of Lords. The royal palace at Copenhagen was totally destroyed by fire on Friday the 3rd of October. The valuable library, manuscripts and state archives were all burnt. But the treasures of art and science were saved, as were also those in the adjoining museum containing the most important works of the celebrated sculptor Thorwaldsen.

WE TAKE the following from the *Bombay Gazette* :— "It is announced that a very extraordinary book will shortly appear under the auspices of the Theosophists. It professes to have been dedicated by the Mahatmas within the last six months to an American *clairvoyante*; and an Indian Buddhist maintains that every word was dictated by the voice of their invisible masters, who, after they had finished their task, corrected the MSS. unseen, with an imperceptible pencil which left very perceptible marks." It is to be hoped that the invisible masters will also supervise the publication of the work, so that Madame Blavatsky's anxiously awaited visit need not be delayed.

A SALUTARY system of facilitating the despatch of money has very lately been introduced into the Postal department. Telegraphic Money Orders are now obtainable at all Post Offices. The greatest advantage of the new system is that payment is made at the payee's residence. The commission charged is only 8 annas on remittances not exceeding Rs. 25; 12 annas on those over Rs. 25, and not exceeding Rs. 50; 1 Re. 2 annas on sums exceeding Rs. 50 and not exceeding Rs. 75; 1 Re. 8 annas on sums exceeding Rs. 75, and not exceeding Rs. 100. A charge of 2 Rs. is made for all "urgent" telegrams advising the remittance. The remitter may write on the coupon attached to the Money Order any private message he desires to communicate to the payee. Such private message will be added to the telegram advising the remittance, and will be charged for at the rate of 2 annas a word. The remitter may also prepay a reply under the ordinary rules of the Telegraphic Department.

PROFESSOR Edwin J. Houston, in the *Journal of the Franklin Institute* for September, describes "an extraordinary experiment in synchronous-multiplex telegraphy." "When," he writes, "we consider that a message was transmitted with certainty over a single wire, back and forth a great number of times, without the slightest interruption to the one with the other, the fact almost challenges belief. Timing the intervals of the return of the original signal between the two cities over the sextuplex circles it was observed that it travelled between Boston and Providence over these six circles three hundred times, or covered the distance between Boston and Providence 1,800 times in each minute, thus making an entire distance of 1,600 a second, or 90,000 miles a minute, or for five minutes that a dot was kept going the original signal in that short time travelled no less than 420,000 miles, or eighteen times as far as the entire distance around the world at the equator."

PROFESSOR MAX MULLER turned the over-pressure cry to excellent point in some remarks he made at the opening of the Girls' High School at Leamington. Occasional over-pressure, as every one knows, is by no means confined to public elementary schools; and wherever it exists higher up in the scale, the real blame lies at the parents' door. The truth is that the doctrine of delegated responsibility is carried to such an absurd degree in England that people have really come to believe that in sending their children off to Eton or Harrow, asking no questions, and paying all bills they have performed the whole duty of a parent. The loss both to parent and to child that ensues—of the sense of responsibility on the one hand of home influences on the other—ought to be apparent to everyone, and is almost enough to justify Professor Max Muller in regarding it as "a national misfortune when boarding schools took the place of public day schools."

FRIDAY, 31ST OCTOBER.

THE TIMES OF INDIA publishes the following parody *anent* the Education Commission which may be read with interest by our readers :

A COMEDY OF INDIAN LIFE A LONG WAY AFTER LONGFELLOW.

Tell me not in mournful numbers
Hunter's work is all a dream,
That the Government still slumbers
And to sleep determined seem.

2

In the toil of this Commission
Only one result I see,
That a few have got permission
To use the letters C. I. E.

3.

In appointing this committee
Why was so much money spent,
If the good advice they offer
Is not taken as it was meant?

4.

Of one thing they all remind us—
We should serve a shorter time,
And departing leave behind us
Vacancies in this hot clime—

5

Vacancies that many others
Could as profitably fill,
And supporting wives and mothers
Present a smaller salary bill.

6.

A poet once gave this advice,
'In the living present act'
But we get too much of *acting*
And prefer a solid fact,

7.

Then let Government be doing
Something ere it be too late,
For long years our work pursuing
We have laboured, and now wait.

SHORTFELLOW.

FROM THE frequency of free-rights between the Hindus and Mahomedans both in upper and lower India, we are led to think that the feelings of the two races have lately become strained on account of the countenance which was practically given by Government to the Salem conspirators. We are sorry to notice another *emute* which took place at Agra on the cow procession day. The quarrel at one time reached such a pitch that the military had to be called out to keep the order. Fortunately no lives were lost in the fray.

A HERO of the Peninsular War aged 127 years is reported to be living in the town of Sysran. He fought at Borodino and wears a scar of the wound he received there, and finally entered the French capital with the allied army. The centenarian is now living on the charity of his friends.

AN ANTI-JEWISH movement is reported from Leeds on account of the noise raised by Jewish Tailors on Sundays in working their machines. The Christian people of Leeds seem to have become very charitably disposed of late and are about to exercise the toleration preached to them on Sundays. Happily there is no such movement on foot in India, else what a *hubbub* would have been raised by Messrs. Atkins & Co.

NO INDIAN has ever had the good fortune of eliciting such high praise from the *Thunderer* as Sir T. Madhava Row. In course of reviewing his pamphlet on "Reflections about Russia" the *Times* by way of compliment to the ex-minister has said :—No Indian Statesman stands higher than Rajah Sir Madava Rao in the estimation of all who have felt the care and responsibility of Indian Government from his first appointment to act as Dewan of Travancore thirty years ago down to the time when he resigned. Within the last two years of the control of the affairs of Baroda, with which he was intrusted after the deposition of Mulhar Rao, there has been but one opinion as to the value of the work he has accomplished. He has been considered by the highest Anglo-Indian officials as "the best informed native in India; the man with the most knowledge and most originality."..... No other native Minister can speak with the same authority on the subject as Sir Madava Rao for his experience embraces English official life and residence at native capitals in almost equal portions;.....Sir Madava Rao has conferred a distinct favor on the English Government by the drawing up of these memoranda, which we hope will receive as much attention at the hands of his fellow-countrymen as they are certain to do in this country." Very well deserved. But what will Atkins & Co. say to this?

AN EXAMINATION of candidates for admission to the Opium Department will be held at the Senate House of the University on the 15th, 16th, and 17th January next. It is expected that there will be four vacancies to be filled up, and one of these will be reserved for a native of India.

SATURDAY, 1ST NOVEMBER.

AN EXTRAORDINARY discovery was made near Edinburgh recently. Five medical men were called in to see a patient, when they found that the man had been living for seven years in a bed closet, holding communication with no one, not even his sister, who lived in the same house during the whole of the time. His hair was about two feet long, and he had armed himself with an axe, with which he attacked the doctors when they approached him. The unfortunate man was conveyed to an asylum.

WE ARE GLAD to see that a new education society under the auspicies of some of the Bombay Graduates is being opened at Poona. The object of the Society, as the prospectus says, is to facilitate and cheapen education by starting, affiliating or incorporating, at different places as circumstances permit, Schools and Colleges under Native Management, or by other means best adapted to the wants of the people. The Society is to be denominated the Deccan Education Society. It is highly complimentary to our southern friends to have initiated a scheme of self-support in educational matters. We know of individual efforts to dissiminate education among the people by the score, but such efforts generally collapse with the disappearence of the benefactor from the scene of his works, but a society or an Association is not likely to meet such an easy fate, since union is strength. Wishing therefore the society every success, we hope its example will not be lost upon its fellow-countrymen of the other Presidencies.

WE ARE glad to learn that His Highness the Nizam of Hyderabad has given a donation of Rs. 500 to Babu Protap Chunder Roy in aid of the Publication of his English translation of the *Mahabharata*. The donation speaks highly for the young Prince's broad and enlightened views.

LET THOSE TAKE NOTICE whom it may concern that an examination for 5 appointments, as surgeon in Her Majesty's Indian Medical Service will be held in London in February 1885. Copies of regulations for the examination with information regarding pay, allowances &c. &c. may be had of the Military Secretary, India Office, London.

ANENT the reduction of the army maintained by the Native Princes Mr. Maclean writes in the *Bombay Gazette*. 'I wonder if there is any truth in the rumour that Mr. Grant-Duff is the author of the series of elaborate letters in the *Times* urging the disbandment of the armies of Native States. I trust Lord Dufferin will not be misled into meddling rashly with those armies. They can only become dangerous to the British rule if a foreign enemy be allowed to approach too near the Indian frontier. Let Lord Dufferin take care that the Russians are kept at a safe distance, and he need not fall foul of the Native Princes for keeping up large armies.'

THE PARIS correspondent of the *Globe* has the following anecdote about Monsieur Thiers, the "Li

Digitized with financial assistance from the National Archives of India on 08 August, 2017

berator of the Territory!" "It appears that on his return from his fruitless journey to Versailles in 1870 to obtain terms of peace, Thiers unbosomed himself at Tours to M. Loredan, better known by his *nom de plume* of 'Ignotus.' 'Thus the Empire will have cost us Alsace, with two milliards of indemnity; the Republic will cost us Lorraine, with another two milliards,' said Thiers. 'History may put them (the two *regimes*) back to back,' 'he continued, 'but what grieves me most is the payment of the milliards. Sooner give up a province than part with one's money.' M. Loredan almost bounded from the chair with indignation. But Thiers, not at all disconcerted, went on calmly:—'I mean what I say. The provinces which one gives up may be recovered one day with the money one keeps, while the milliards once gone never come back." Perhaps Mr. Theirs never meant what he said.

WE SEE a special teacher, Mr. Walsh, has been brought out from Belgium to Bombay to take charge of the local Bishop Mearin deaf mutes' school. The arrangement throws credit on the managing committee.

THE LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR of Bengal left Calcutta on Friday last for Sainthia, in the Beerbhoom division, and was to have gone on to Sooree early on Saturday morning. He was to have remained there during Saturday and Sunday, and on Monday proceeds to Nulhatty, thence journeying in the evening to Burdwan, where he remains till Wednesday as the guest of the Maharaja. Sitarampore will then be visited, Mr. Rivers Thompson will remain there during Thursday, and on Friday go on to Barakur. He is timed to reach Calcutta on his return journey in the early morning of Saturday, November 8th.

WE TAKE the following description of a botanical curiosity from a contemporary: "There is at present in the possession of a builder in Clerkenwell," says the *Gardener's Magazine*, "a most remarkable plant, for which the owner has refused considerable sums of money. It is about the size of an ordinary gooseberry bush, and although living and growing, bears no semblance of vitality. It has no foliage; but little pellicles of flint bud out of the twigs and stems, which are likewise encircled with rings of flint at every joint. In some places the flint which it appears has exuded from the plant itself, cases the stem like a pipe. The plant looks black and dead but the twigs instead of being brittle like dead wood, are tough as leather thongs. It has been suggested that the flint which forms so large a component of plant life, has by some freak of Nature been eliminated in this case from the natural vesicles of the plant and developed outwardly instead. Scientific men from various public institutions and learned bodies have inspected this phenomenon, but without arriving at any conclusion respecting it beyond its indubitable singularity."

DURING THE week ending 25th October there were 225 deaths in Calcutta of which 11 were from cholera 3 from small-pox, 81 from fever, 19 from bowel complaints and the rest from other causes. The mortality of the week shews a slight increase over those of the two preceding weeks but 18 less than the corresponding week of last year.

WHERE CHOLERA seems to prevail all round the year it would be worth the while of our countrymen to take note of the recommendation of the French Cholera Commission when an epidemic of the fell disease breaks out. The cholera germs are excreted in largest quantity during the process of digestion, should any one therefore drink a glass of water impregnated with the *bacilli*, the best way to keep their growth in check would be to cause a copious flow of St. Martin or the gastric juice and nothing assists the secretion of the juice so much as solid food. It is therefore recommended that before taking any sort of liquid food, some solid food should be eaten. The Commission have also stated that as smoking helps the flow of gastric juices it should be freely indulged in. The anti-tobbaconists will have no merry day of it. The bacillus as a cause of cholera is a myth and the means of destroying need have no higher status.

WE BEG to acknowledge with thanks the receipt of the following periodicals and publications:—1. Review of the Accounts of the Sea-borne Foreign Trade of British India for 31st March 1884. 2. Report on Education in the Hydrabad assigned Districts presented to the Education Commission, November 1882. 3. Report on the Police of the Lower Provinces of the Bengal Presidency for 1883. 4. Report on the Administration of the Registration Department in Bengal for 1883-84. 5. Progress Report of Forest Administration in Assam 1883-84. 6. Report on the Administration of the Registration Department in Assam for 1883-84. 7. Report on Public Instruction in the Hyderabad Assigned Districts for 1883-84. 8. Indian Postal Guide, October 1884. 9. The Anti-Christian—a monthly journal for October 1884. 10. The First Annual Report of the Uttarpara Peoples' Association. 11. Minutes of the Proceedings of the seventy-first Ordinary General Meeting of the Municipal Commissioners for the Suburbs of Calcutta, 1884. 12. Nittya Darsan Gita. (2 copies). 13. Chikitsa Sanmilani—a monthly journal for Bhadra and Asvin 1291 B. E. 14. Sahitya Sangraha No. 1. 15. Ditto Ditto No. 2.

WE TAKE from the morning papers the following telegrams of the week:

London October 27.—A demonstration took place in Hyde Park yesterday, at which at least one hundred thousand persons were present. After several speeches had been made, a resolution was passed in favour of the abolition of the House of Lords. The proceedings throughout were orderly.

28.—The Under Secretary for Foreign Affairs, replying to a question in the House of Commons, said that France was justified, under the circumstances, in blockading Formosa. The *Daily Telegraph* published a paragraph stating that England has proposed to mediate in the difficulty between France and China. The same paper states that General Wolseley is empowered to appoint the Mudir of Dongola temporary Governor of the new province of the Soudan. The latest advices from Egypt state that Lord Wolseley and staff had arrived at Sarras and proceeded to Ambigol.

The Hindoo Patriot.

MONDAY, NOVEMBER 3, 1884.

POLICE ADMINISTRATION IN BENGAL.

II.

IN reviewing Mr. Lyall's Report on the working of the Police Department for 1883, the Lieutenant-Governor discusses some important questions connected with police administration which demand more than a passing notice. During the past year, policemen, charged with torture or threats to torture, or with extortion, were convicted judicially in ten cases. Some of these charges were serious; but the punishments inflicted by the courts were not, speaking generally, adequate to the gravity of the offence committed. Besides the cases in which convictions were obtained, there were some in which, although the policemen charged with these offences were on trial acquitted, they were dismissed from the police on account of the strong suspicion against them. The Inspector-General would have us believe that during the period under report the police did their duty without oppression to the people at large. But we have his own admission that the case of Muzhar Khan, a sub-inspector in Gya, murdered for torturing a man and a woman in a most disgusting manner, shows that a certain amount of oppression is committed which does not come to light. In proof of his assertion that the police do their duty without oppression to the people at large, Mr. Lyall states that strong local opposition is always made to removals of stations and outposts, and that applications for new ones are numerous. This fact does not possess the significance which the Inspector-General ascribes to it. It cannot be denied that in spite of the oppression committed by them the Police afford a certain amount of protection to the people. The very presence of a Police station or even an outpost has some influence on the criminal classes, and operates as a check on them. The people naturally choose the lesser evil of Police oppression in preference to the greater evil of being left utterly unprotected against the depredations of habitual criminals. We are glad to see that the Lieutenant-Governor does not accept Mr. Lyall's view of the case. Mr. Rivers Thompson considers it most unsatisfactory that in spite of the punishments inflicted, this class of offence still continues, and that it is not confined to ignorant Police officers of the lower grades. He feels strongly that no efforts should be spared to repress a form of crime which is the very worst that a Police officer could be guilty of, and which shows at present no tendency towards diminution. The Government Resolution says:—"The infliction of the sentence of course lies with the Court convicting, and in some of the cases reported the sentences passed seem utterly inadequate to the heinousness of the offence committed; the Inspector-General, therefore, should bring prominently to the notice of Government any case in which the sentence appears inadequate to the crime committed, in order that, if advisable, a reference may be made to the High Court for its enhancement. District Magistrates should, where offences of extortion or torture are aggravated by the position of the offenders as Police officers, press on Courts, through the officers prosecuting, after conviction, for severe sentences on grounds of public policy. The Inspector-General should, if this be not already done, inform the Police generally, through their District Superintendents, of the convictions and sentences against Police for grosser offences as a warning and deterrent." District Magistrates should check the infliction of light punishments on Policemen convicted of extortion or torture. Such offenders should be made examples, otherwise this form of crime will show no tendency towards diminution.

We observe that the number of cognizable cases declared by Magistrates to be false, and never to have occurred, shows a decrease of 289 as compared with 1882. This decrease is attributed to the persistent prosecution, under orders of Government, of persons laying charges wilfully false. The Lieutenant-Governor reiterates his opinion that even if convictions cannot be procured in such cases, the mere prosecution of persons laying false charges acts as a check on this form of crime. We fear this expression of opinion by the head of the Local Government will set a premium on the prosecution of persons supposed to be guilty of having laid false charges, and thereby involve the infliction of a large amount of suffering on innocent persons. The Policeman in India is notoriously unscrupulous and corrupt. When the occurrence of a theft or robbery is reported to the Police, they do their best to make out that the report is a false one, more especially if a large amount of property is said to have been stolen. Magistrates, in dealing with such cases, speaking generally, allow themselves to be guided by Police reports. They have not the time required for looking into the matter carefully. So the consequence of the Government orders in this matter would be the prosecution of a large number of innocent people on the charge of having laid false charges. No prosecution should be instituted in any case in which there is not a reasonable probability of procuring a conviction. The theory that a person supposed to have preferred a false charge should be *hairaned* and *pereshaned* by a criminal prosecution, even though it is known that the evidence against him is slight and insufficient, is one which may find favour with some overzealous inexperienced officers. But it is opposed to the principles of Jurisprudence recognised in all civilized countries. Of course, when a charge laid is wholly and maliciously false, the person laying it should be prosecuted. But too much care and discrimination cannot be exercised in instituting such prosecutions. We hope, Mr. Rivers Thompson will re-consider his orders in this matter, and direct Magistrates that criminal proceedings should not be taken against people laying false charges unless the evidence the police can produce is sufficient to procure conviction. The persistent prosecution or rather persecution of persons reported by the police to have preferred false complaints will surely deter people from laying true charges. And that would be a matter for deep regret.

The result of Sessions trials during the year was in most districts unsatisfactory. Regarding Howrah and Hooghly the Commissioner repeated his opinion expressed last year that the jury system is unsuited to the country in its present circumstances. In dealing with this question Mr. Rivers Thompson's experience gained by the long term of his service as a Sessions Judge has been of great value to him. "The subject of the results of trials by jury," we read in the Government Resolution, "was fully considered by the Lieutenant-Governor in his Resolution on the Annual Police Administration Report for 1882, and the working of the system during the year under review confirms the opinion therein expressed that there is no reason at present to withdraw the trial of persons accused of the more serious offences against the person from the judgment of juries. If in any case

a failure of justice occurs owing to a manifestly wrong verdict of the jury, the remedy lies in the application of section 307 of the Code of Criminal Procedure,—which provides that when the Sessions Judge disagrees with the verdict of the jury, or of a majority of the jurors, on all or any of the charges on which an accused person has been tried,—so completely that if he considers it necessary for the ends of justice to submit the case to the High Court, he may submit it accordingly for orders, and if the original verdict had been one of acquittal, the High Court may acquit or convict the accused of any offence of which the jury could have convicted him on the charge. These provisions, in the opinion of the Lieutenant-Governor, are too often overlooked. They should, if fully used, be a sufficient check on improper acquittals by juries." We need hardly say that we entirely concur. It is satisfactory to note that the number of true vagrancy cases decreased from 1,882 to 1,121. It will be remembered that Sir Ashley Eden had strongly insisted on the trial of such cases in the accused's village when it is possible. But Mr. Lyall thinks that the advantage of trial on the spot is dearly bought by the great delay which takes place in the disposal of bad livelihood cases. He further represents that existing orders on the subject place the police in a special difficulty, as the Criminal Procedure Code makes vagrancy cases cognizable, whereas executive orders direct that the police should not arrest and send up persons against whom bad livelihood is proved. Mr. Lyall accordingly suggested that the orders of Government should be so far modified that the police should in future be directed to send up A forms in accordance with the law, and that orders should be issued to Magistrates to hear at once the evidence so sent up, and to fix, when possible, the next date of hearing in the village, so as to be able to test the evidence sent up by the police and recorded in court. We are, however, glad to note that Mr. Rivers Thompson has declined to modify the existing orders on the subject. He points out that the delay in the disposal of charges of bad livelihood which occurred in certain districts cannot be considered as an inevitable result of the orders for local enquiry, when in other districts the charges were disposed of in a comparatively short time; and that even if some delay takes place, it is a small evil compared with the danger of vexatious arrests, which experience has shown to be really oppressive to the people. It is most desirable that in such cases the enquiry should be made from his neighbours in the accused's village by the Magistrate himself; and the Lieutenant-Governor pertinently observes that if the police exercise discretion in reporting bad characters the extra work entailed will never be too great for the Magistrates to accomplish.

LAND REVENUE ADMINISTRATION IN BENGAL.

CERTAIN religionists in England are never quite happy unless they are looking forward to the millenium, and making odious comparisons between the condition of the world and its affairs nowadays, and the ordering of those affairs they have in their minds' eye designed for this approaching millenium and its thousand years of peace and rest, and concentration of all the goodness and beauty mortal heart may desire. In much the same way Mr. Rivers Thompson seems to think that the province will enjoy its millenium when the Tenancy Bill becomes law: the growth of prosperity and contentment among all classes of the argicultural community throughout the Province will be ensured and the ten thousand ills which afflict human flesh will vanish as by one pass of the magician's wand. We find him continually harping upon this panacea for all evils in this wicked world. We have before us his Resolution on the Board of Revenue's Report on land revenue administration for 1883-84. In an opening paragraph His Honor assures all whom it may concern that it is altogether an error to imagine that there is any intention to exempt the Government *Khas Mehals* from the operation of the new Tenancy Bill. Then, with regard to accruals of large balances of rent every year in estates under direct Government management he enjoins that, as soon as the enactment of the Tenancy Bill defines the law and facilitates the procedure steps should be taken to ascertain the true cause of this evil of accruals, and to remedy it. Again, with reference to improved management, especially as affecting the introduction of new and remunerative staples for the behoof of the ryots, we are told that it is not possible to do much in this direction pending the passing into law of the Tenancy Bill. Paragraph 12 says that settlements will probably cease to be important when the Bill becomes law. About land registration we are told that the Lieutenant-Governor's views have been submitted to the Government of India in his recent report on the said Bill. The cadastral survey of Behar, the reorganization of the Patwaree system, facilitation of partition cases, kartooli leases by occupancy ryots to indigo planters, &c. &c. are all matters demanding His Honor's attention, and postponed till the more convenient season that is to come with the millenium to be inaugurated with the passing of the Bengal Tenancy Bill.

In our humbler sphere we have a notion rather of doing our immediate work than of waiting for the millenium. The work before us just now is some notice of the Land Revenue administration of these provinces as disclosed in a Resolution so permeated with Tenancy Bill anticipations in lieu of staple matter that separation of wheat from chaff, fact from mirage, is a more complicated business than usual. The year opened with an arrear demand of Rs. 20,400,300 and the current demand amounted to Rs. 3,79,39,887. In a lump sum of nearly four crores of rupees. Rs. 16,17,847 were collected on account of arrears, Rs. 3,59,76,697 on account of the current demand. Percentage of arrear collections was 79·2; on current demand 94·5. These figures compare unfavourably with those of the previous year. The remissions allowed in 1883-84 amounted to Rs. 1,03,580, leaving an outstanding balance of Rs. 22,82,061 at the close of the financial year, a total liable however, to adjustments, which we are told "usually result in reductions." In short the figured out-come of a year's working seems to show that ryots on Government estates in Bengal treat their landlord rather better than other ryots do who have mere zemindars to deal with; landlords that is to say who have to get in their dues as best they may, without the assistance of Government, and official pressure. Mr. Rivers Thompson is dissatisfied nevertheless. He thinks perhaps that Government ought *ex officio* to be paid in full, and on demand the rents that are its due as a landlord, whatever happens to members of that class who are less exalted in dignity and not vested with power. Many of our readers will be inclined to wish very heartily that Mr. Rivers Thompson would compel not only tenants under Government, but all ryots whatsoever to pay what they owe (when they are well able to) even as other debtors unconnected with land are obliged to. Meanwhile, as we have said, His Honor is dissatisfied; waxes wroth indeed over what he calls "such large accumulations of arrears in Government estates." Because there are these accumulations of arrears he blames the Board of Revenue, district officers, crop failure, anything or anybody except himself and the unsettling of men's minds induced by prospects of the Bengal Tenancy Bill millenium joined to a natural disposition on the part of ryots to withhold rent, whenever by hook or crook they can manage to do so. He angrily quotes the Board of Revenue as reporting that the opinion of every officer who has been concerned with the settlement is that the effect of the general reduction of rent ordered by Government has been to change an already light assessment into a *very light* assessment; and vehemently protests against a supposed imputation that the public interests have been injured by his orders; says it is clear to him that the admission of local officers as to the character of the settlement leaves them less excuse for not collecting such "a very light assessment." But does it? Let such of our readers as have had practical experience of zemindari management, judge in this matter between his Honor and the men whose experience he pooh poohs in such offhand, *ex cathedra* fashion. If Mr. Rivers Thompson ever tries to manage a zemindari property of his own, in his own proper person, we are very sure that the lighter he makes his assessments of rents on that property the more of indulgence will be demanded rather than expected at his benevolent hands, and if after a time he decides on letting his ryots cultivate their holdings rent free, they will very soon thereafter turn round and demand money from him for the kind service they are doing him in occupying his lands, and leaving off his crops. This is human nature and not special ryoti nature. We may note in this connection that, in a subsequent paragraph to the one in which the vials of his wrath are poured out on all and sundry supposed by him to have any connection with accumulations of arrears of rent, Mr. Rivers Thompson says, with a view to the disparagement of local officers:—"The most that could be said was that the cost of collection was low; and that local officers did their best for the people with the means at their disposal, *to be met in some cases with distrust and suspicion, and in others by open opposition.* The italics are ours.

II.

Paragraph 11 tells us that the revision of the Midnapore survey still continues, and is likely to continue for some considerable time. The *dearah* survey in the Dacca division was closed last year, and only settlement work now remains. Some minor work was done in the Presidency and Patna Divisions, and the operations in *Khoorda* were advanced towards completion. The survey of ghatwali and other service-lands in Beerbhoom and Chota Nagpore continues, and doubts are expressed regarding its utility. Six hundred and twenty settlements—some original, some summary, and some re-settlements—were concluded during the year, bringing in an increase in revenue of Rs. 64,479. In the Burdwan and Presidency Divisions the settlements are described as unimportant. In Rajshaye a question of some moment was raised in regard to Mircha Dearah, on which the Board have not yet finally reported. In Dacca, the Dearah re-settlements raised no points of difficulty; but in the Chittagong Division many very intricate and important questions came to notice in connection with the Tipperah settlements, and the rights of Government in *noabad* lands, and the legal *status* of tenure-holders or *talukdars* in regard to the cultivating ryots on the one side, and to the Government on the other.

We are glad to see the Resolution adding its testimony to a general consensus of good opinion as to the uses and value of the Subordinate Executive Service. It is written: "As the value of this branch of the public service is now so well established the Board propose for the future to discontinue any special reference to the subject. To this the Lieutenant-Governor agrees, as he is satisfied that the duties upon which Sub-Deputy Collectors and canoongoes should be employed are now clearly understood and generally enforced. Briefly, their duties are executive, in contradistinction to judicial; and this principle should be strictly maintained."

The record of Land Registration operations under Act VII. (B.C.) of 1876 is held to be very satisfactory, and the Government can boast that it is to-day in possession of an authentic record of titles, at which the framers of the Permanent Settlement aimed, but which they entirely failed to secure. A further development of the principle is the registration of tenures in connection with rent suits. This development is to come with the millenium of the Bengal Tenancy Bill.

The demand for Road Cess and Public Works Cess shows a considerable increase on the two preceding years. This is due to re-valuations carried out in various districts. It is held to be a satisfactory feature in the year's retrospect that, with increased demand the arrear balance has not grown to any considerable extent.

The number of "estates, interests, and shares of Estates" which became liable to sale for arrears of revenue was 10,789, and out of these 2,225 or 20·6 were actually sold, the remainder having been exempted on payment of the arrears due. We are glad to see that Mr. Dampier has placed on record a suggestion whether the time has not come for remodelling the system of revenue sales for the realization of arrears of

revenue. Of course consideration of this surely urgent matter is postponed till after the Tenancy Bill millenium. But it is something to have Mr. Rivers Thompson admitting that Mr. Dampier's suggestion deserves the careful attention of Government. Whatever the Lieutenant-Governor may do, or may leave undone, those written words of his will remain, and may haply help towards an awakening of somebody else's conscience, if Mr. Rivers Thompson finds his mind too much taken up with his millenium and its results to pay attention to the matter during his incumbency of office. By way of prelude to the storm that must precede this millenial period the Resolution takes note of the existence of unsatisfactory relations between some zemindars and their ryots in the Burdwan Division. In Pubna, Mymensingh, and Tipperah, there is, we are told "considerable tension," and in all the districts of the Chittagong Division "complaints are common of the difficulty of recovering rents." We think we could point to very many places besides Pubna, Mymensing, and Tipperah where there is "considerable tension," whatever the phrase is supposed to mean, induced by this aggressive and quite uncalled for Bengal Tenancy Bill. Unfortunately the men who are so complacently sowing the wind of it are not the men likely to reap the whirlwind. Their successors will, and the country at large as well as the zemindars.

THE PRESIDENCY DIVISION.

WE have before us the Bengal Government's Resolution on the General Administration Report of the Presidency Division for the administrative year 1883-84. It is full of interesting matter: so full that we feel at a loss where to begin our notice of its contents. At a loss too how to select subjects that, important although they are in themselves, have not been worn somewhat threadbare for the general reader by dint of much argument *pro* and *con*. Probably he will not care much, this general reader, for the subject of annual district tours, which is annually discussed as a sort of preamble to Resolutions on administration reports in these provinces, without much apparent result either one way or another. It is worth while noting, however, that, in modification of previous orders, the Lieutenant-Governor now desires that although the tours of other Magistrate-Collectors must extend to three months that of the Collector of the 24-Pergunnahs, regard being had to the heavy amount of business always waiting for him at head-quarters, need not extend to more than two. But these two months will be rigorously exacted, and a suggestion is thrown out that it may be possible at times for him to depute one of his Subordinate Officers for the special inspection of offices and localities which he is unable himself to visit. If a subordinate officer has got his head screwed on tight, two eyes in it, and ability to see out of them, we fail to comprehend why he should not be able, 99 times out of 100, to accomplish these inspections quite as satisfactorily to all parties concerned as the Collector himself could. Better, possibly. The Collector has, in ordinary course of nature, arrived at a state of life, and official rank, and multiplicity of business that debars him from any great amount of attention to details; and minute notice of details is the very essence of inspection work. The Collector has no time for them; has outlived the curiosity that once upon a time made them an interesting study; has his mind so much occupied with aggregates of result, and the what-to-do-with them that it is impossible for him to focus the small end of his mental telescope to the required orbit of vision. By all means, we say, let Subordinate officers do as much inspection duty as may safely be entrusted to them, in so doing show what they are made of, fulfil their mission as public servants, and withal get a thorough insight into their work and its surroundings.

In all districts of the Presidency Division, the rainfall during 1883-84 was less than in the preceding year, and also more unequal in distribution. In the 24-Pergunnahs, however, the large area under the *aus* crop yielded an average harvest, and the outturn of the *amun* in the embanked portions of the district and in what was the Baripore sub-division was also up to the average. Elsewhere the *amun* suffered a failure more or less pronounced; but taking the district as a whole it is stated to have yielded two thirds of an average harvest. The cold weather crops were average ones throughout the district. In Nuddea the rainfall was insufficient and unfavourably distributed, having been scanty in the autumn months when copious rain is needed.

Both *aus* and *amun* suffered greatly in consequence. A timely fall of rain in December saved the rubbi, which gave a fair yield. In Jessore the rainfall was also unfavourable, and crops moreover suffered from the absence of the usual fertilizing overflow of the rivers. But on the whole, the *aus* was two-thirds of any average crop. In Khulna and Murshidabad the outturn was fair all things considered. Bad harvests, and queer weather in several parts of the division notwithstanding, the public health was generally good; certainly better than in the preceding year. As far as can be judged from recorded mortuary statistics there was a decrease in the death-rate in all districts, this decrease being most marked in the case of cholera and fever. It is very satisfactory to find decrease of deaths from fever well marked in the case of Nuddea, a district which has recently suffered so much from that cause.

As to the material condition of the people generally in the division we are told that district and sub-divisional officers incline to a belief that it is on the whole improving. This is certainly the case with cultivators and labourers, the Commissioner of the Presidency Division says, "for we see them living in a better style than formerly. They are now better housed, better fed, and better clothed; some of them use spirits, shoes, umbrellas, and indulge in other luxuries." This, be it remembered, is in the main, the down-trodden class, impoverished through no fault of its own, for whose rescue from impending bankruptcy and all manner of imaginary financial misfortunes Mr. Rivers Thompson is in such a mighty hurry to get his Bengal Tenancy Bill made into law. By the way, we find Mr Barrow cited by the Commissioner as remarking that "the lower classes are evidently living under favourable circumstances, and when their condition is not good it is owing to their own faults"—notably in the matter of drinking. By the way again Mr. Barrow also mentions that landholders are, as he mildly puts it, "somewhat suffering." There is amongst them general complaint of indebtedness and insolvency, he says, and many have had to sell their estates. By the way, yet once more, we are told that the deficiency in crops a little while ago, was made up by a rise in the price of rice which benefitted cultivators, whilst the demand for labour for various public works in progress gave sufficient employment to the labouring classes so that they were really quite as well off as in other years. People belonging to the middle classes, the respectable classes, who are fain to strive manfully to keep up appearances, and to whom official sympathy is never recorded, were those who really suffered.

It goes without saying that the Presidency Division is an index and focus for information as to the trade, manufactures, industries &c. of the whole Bengal Satrapy. As to the merely local side of its uses and value in that connection we find it recorded that such addition has been made to the mills and factories at work in the 24-Pergunnahs alone as gives employment to 6000 more people than employment of that sort could be found for in 1882-83, and this is exclusive of labourers in small sugar factories and similar centres of industry about which no particular information is given. The principal articles of import during the year were piece-goods, stationery, glasswares, porcelain, brass and bellmetal utensils, hardware, iron, coal, lime, timber, kerosine oil, cocoanut oil, betul nut, molasses, sugar, spices, salt, tobacco, flour, and ghee. The most noticeable exports were soondry wood, fish, grass, straw, rice, tobacco, betel, pulses, honey, vegetables, wax, hides, coarse cotton, mats, cutlery, and earthware. We are told that the year under review is one which will have a remarkable influence over the commercial history of the district, for it has witnessed the opening of the railway from Dum Dum to Goverdanga, and also of the Diamond Harbour extension line. We are also told that it is unfortunate that neither Government or the Road Cess Committee can provide the money required for roads to feed these railways, and that consequently, for goods traffic they will, for some time to come, be of less value than they ought to be. For our part we fail to see why Government cannot provide the money necessary for the construction of these feeder roads; fail to see why it should have sanctioned construction of the railways, unless prepared to meet all the expenses necessary to their fulfilment of such purposes as they were designed for. We do not call any such short-sighted, penny wise and pound foolish policy economical; incline rather to designate it as a stupid and unthrifty waste of opportunity—and of pounds, shillings, and pence. The heavy failures at Baluchar and Azimgunge, and the diminished volume of water in the Bhagiruttee have operated very injuriously on the trade of the Murshidabad district. In Khulna beyond the local *hats* there is no great local trade.

The Bengal Central Railway which was opened during the course of the year under review has as yet had no influence in diverting the course of trade from the river. We commend the fact to the consideration of latter day political economists in India who, instead of holding fast to the old Adam Smith gospel that demand creates supply seem bent on giving manifestation (costly to tax-payers sometimes) of their newfangled belief that supply creates demand.

The total number of cases of cognizable crime reported during the year was 15,154, as against 15,743 in 1882. Out of the number reported 919 were declared false and 14,235 true. Offences against the person and property numbered 9,940, in connection with which 8,298 persons were arrested, and only 3,371 convicted. As the Lieutenant-Governor suggests, the small number of convictions compared with arrests would seem to indicate imperfect enquiry by the police previous to arrest.

The License Tax assessments during the year rose from Rs. 1,55,990 to Rs. 1,63,090, but remissions and refunds reduced the demand to Rs. 1,32,440. Of this, sum all but 4000 Rs. was collected. The year's operations present no point of particular interest.

In the Presidency Division the postal money order system is very popular, and the business carried on there is large. The result of the stock note system is described as "very disappointing." To its projectors we presume. We are not aware that anybody else ever supposed it had a serviceable leg to stand upon, or any inherent utility to recommend it to public favor.

We have not touched upon, in this article, that ticklish topic 'the Native Press.' We will in our next discuss the various questions raised by the Commissioner and the Lieutenant-Governor, and will merely end this article with the well-known words of the immortal poet on the importance of Newspapers: "They are the abstracts and brief chronicles of the time. To show virtue her own feature, scorn her own image, and the very age and body of the time his form and pressure." The Native Press reflects the opinions of native society, and not, as is erroneously supposed, of any particular individuals, on the public questions of the day and to abuse it is to find fault with the spirit of the time.

THE GOVERNMENT RESOLUTION ON THE REPORT OF THE EDUCATION COMMISSION.

I.

AT last we have before us, under date Simla, 23rd October 1884, a Resolution by the Government of India on the report of the Education Commission, appointed in the early part of the year 1882. One expects a good deal of an egg that takes three years to hatch, an egg over the incubation of which Lord Ripon is understood to have greatly interested himself and the way in the world of which he has beforehand striven to make easy by many eloquent speeches and elegant minutes. It may be that our worthy

Viceroy in his anxiety to please everybody allowed himself to be carried somewhat beyond the scope of his real intentions, and was somewhat too effusive in the way of promises. At least we fear that, after reading his Resolution, the first impression of people who are interested in the subject of education in India, and who have been cherishing hopes founded on His Excellency's promises and previous expressions of opinion will be that these have not been fulfilled, and that they will consequently feel disappointed. However, before proceeding to any further opinion of our own as to the merits and demerits of such adumbrations of the policy of the present Government with reference to education as we have been able to piece together out of the paragraphs of the Resolution above referred to, it will be well to place before our readers some short, haply succinct, account of its contents.

The Resolution then takes for preface the despatch from the Court of Directors of the East India Company of July 1854, so often cited as an authority on educational matters in India, and Sir Charles Stanley's Supplementary post-mutiny minute of 1859. It is a fact admitted, and the blame for which is laid upon imperfections in the method of annual reports as then prepared, that the Government of India found it difficult to comply with the demands of the latter State paper for fuller appraisement of the operation, in all its parts, of the system then in vogue. It was not indeed until the year 1867 that it was found possible to present anything like a complete review of the educational system as a whole. In that year Mr. A. M. Monteath, then Under Secretary in the Home Department, submitted his "NOTE upon the state of Education in India during 1865-66," which was followed by similar notes, prepared by his successor Mr. A. P. Howell, and dealing with the statistics of 1866-67, 1867-68, and 1870-71. In the year 1871 control of the Educational Department was, under the operation of the financial decentralization scheme, made over to local governments, and since that time the Government of India has had to depend mainly upon annual departmental reports for its knowledge of the manner in which the educational system is progressing, and in which it is being developed and adapted to the more modern requirements of the different provinces.

In selecting the members of the Education Commission care was taken, we are told, (but as we all know was not) to secure as far as possible a fair representation not only of education departments and the local executives of the different provinces; but also of the educated native community and of those missionary bodies most largely interested in the subject matter of the enquiry. As regards the general outcome of the Commission's enquiry the Governor General in Council thinks that, on the whole, and after making all deductions on account of mistakes, and failures on the part of local authorities in giving effect to the despatch of 1854, the result is one upon which the Government may congratulate itself, since the advance made everywhere during the last 30 years has been great and encouraging. Within that period the number of educational institutions in India, under Government control, had risen from 59,998 with 923,780 pupils in 1855 to 114,109 institutions with 2,643,978 pupils in 1881-82. The vastness of the field which has still to be occupied is accentuated by the fact brought to notice in a late Census Report that, after excluding children under five years of age who are too young to be at school out of every thousand males in the empire only 104 are able to read and write, or are under instruction. In view of this fact it is rightly enough held to be of the utmost importance that no loss of educational power attributable to an adhesion to mistaken methods should be allowed. Government declares itself absolutely unable to provide funds to meet even a tithe of the demand for aid that can fairly be made on it. The problem most urgently in need of solution is how, in this direction, most effectively to supplement and economize the resources of the State, and of individual or corporate benevolence. As to that solely perplexing problem we shall have somewhat to say at a future time. Meanwhile, we pass on to "indigenous education," the next branch of the subject dealt with in the Government Resolution. The Commission, as our readers are aware, framed a series of recommendations providing for the recognition of indigenous schools where these exist, giving them a distinct claim to grants-in-aid from public funds, and placing them, if they accept such grants, under a system of supervision to be exercised by local Boards, or by the educational department. The subject is of such primary importance that we think it proper to reproduce here the leading principles laid down by the Education Commission in connection with it, and entirely approved by the Governor-General in Council. They are formulated thus—

That all indigenous schools, whether high or low, be recognized and encouraged if they serve any purpose of secular education whatsoever.

That a steady and gradual improvement in indigenous schools be aimed at with as little immediate interference with their personnel or curriculum as possible.

That where municipal and local boards exist, the regulation, supervision, and encouragement of indigenous elementary schools, whether aided or unaided, be entrusted to such boards: provided that such boards shall not interfere in any way with such schools as do not desire to receive aid or to be subject to the supervision of the boards.

That such boards be required to give elementary indigenous education free play and development, and to establish fresh schools of their own only where the preferable alternative of aiding suitable indigenous schools cannot be adopted.

These recommendations, in the opinion of the Governor General, and of Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India, set out correctly the general principles on which recognition should be extended to indigenous schools. His Excellency in Council is glad to see that local Governments in provinces where indigenous schools exist are agreed in accepting them. The Secretary of State in approving the proposals of the Commission with regard to indigenous schools deprecates generally (as does the Commission) undue interference of a direct kind with their internal arrangement and curriculum. In the case of indigenous institutions of a high order the recommendation of the Commission is that the best practicable mode of encouraging such as desire recognition should be ascertained in communication with those interested in their management. The Governor General in Council commends this course for the adoption of local Governments. The University authorities who already take cognizance of the study of Indian classics might also, it is held, be with advantage to all concerned invited to advise in the matter:—"In Bengal," says His Excellency, "where up to date most has been done for these schools, the mere fact of Government recognition served at once to draw forth pecuniary aid from the leaders of the native community."

In connection with ordinary indigenous schools we are told that the most important part is that local boards, municipal and rural, should be brought to recognize the claims of such schools to aid from the funds and cesses at the disposal of the boards, and that fresh schools should not be opened by them when the primary educational wants of the locality can be met by aiding an existing indigenous school, and encouraging its improvement.

II.

From indigenous schools the transition to primary education, in the English sense of the phrase, is natural and easy. With reference thereto the Commission recommends:

That primary education be regarded as the instruction of the masses through the vernacular in such subjects as will best fit them for their position in life, and be not necessarily regarded as a portion of instruction leading up to the University.

This definition is accepted by Government. The cardinal principles are then laid down—

That, while every branch of education can justly claim the fostering care of the State, it is desirable, in the present circumstances of the country, to declare the elementary education of the masses, its provision, extension and improvement, to be that part of the educational system to which the strenuous efforts of the State should now be directed in a still larger measure than heretofore.

That primary education be declared to be that part of the whole system of public instruction which possesses an almost exclusive claim on local funds set apart for education and a large claim on provincial revenues.

These recommendations are put forward in accordance with views repeatedly given expression to by the Home Government, and lately endorsed by the Secretary of State for India. Fully to understand their bearing it is necessary to refer to the recommendation (23 in chapter 5 of the report) describing the relation which it is proposed that the State should hold towards secondary education *viz*:

That it be distinctly laid down that the relation of the State to secondary is different from its relation to primary education, in that the means of primary education may be provided without regard to the existence of local co-operation, while it is ordinarily expedient to provide the means of secondary education only where adequate local co-operation is forthcoming; and that therefore, in all ordinary cases, secondary schools for instruction in English be hereafter established by the State preferably on the footing of the system of grants-in-aid.

Existing rules as to religious teaching in Government schools are to be applied to all primary schools wholly maintained by municipal, or local fund boards. The first charges on provincial funds assigned for primary education are to be the cost of its direction and inspection, and the provision of adequate normal schools.

It was one of the principal objects of the famous despatch of 1854 to develope the grant-in-aid system in connection with secondary education. The Education Commission recommends that the function of State effort shall ordinarily hereafter be confined to extending secondary education in cases where there is a local demand for this, and with al local co-operation. It proposes to provide effective support for this system by throwing open all scholarships (as directed by the despatch of 1854) to pupils in aided and unaided institutions, and by making them tenable at such institutions. It deals with the alleged one-sidedness of secondary education as at present pursued by proposing a bifurcation of the curriculum in high schools—one course leading to the University, and the other intended to fit youths for commercial and other non-literary pursuits. Its proposals have met with a favourable reception from local governments, and the bifurcation of studies recommended meets with general approval in days like these when "hard times" of sorts in a cogent fashion that will not be denied constantly suggest encouragement of any variety of study which may, in any fashion, help to persuade our young men to the following of industrial and commercial pursuits.

The Education Commission was precluded by the terms of its appointment from enquiring into the working of Indian Universities, and has therefore put forward but few suggestions of a general character regarding Collegiate instruction which is necessarily dominated by the requirements of the Universities. Its proposals have reference chiefly to matters of departmental detail. Lord Ripon it seems safely and sagely approves of one of its recommendations labelled "2," in the report. It is worded thus:—"That the rate of aid to each College be determined by the strength of the staff, the expenditure on its maintenance, the efficiency of the institution and the wants of the locality." Also of the proposal "that Indian graduates, especially those who have also graduated in European Universities be more largely employed than they have hitherto been in the Colleges maintained by Government." He regrets that he is obliged to dissent from the following proposals of the Commission! "That an attempt be made to prepare a moral text book, based upon the fundamental principles of natural religion, such as may be taught in all Government and non-Government Colleges.

"That the Principal, or one of the professors in each Government and aided College deliver to each of the College classes in every session a series of lectures on the duties of a man and a citizen." As the Resolution very sensibly observes it is doubtful whether such a moral text-book as is proposed could be introduced

without raising a variety of burning questions; and strongly as it may be urged that a purely secular education is imperfect, it does not appear probable that a text book of morality sufficiently vague and colourless to be accepted by Christians, Mahomedans, and Hindus would do much, specially in the stage of Collegiate instruction to remedy the defects, or supply the short-comings of such an education. The same objection applies to the proposal that a series of lectures should be delivered in each College on the duties of a man &c.

We have endeavoured to-day to give a pretty fair idea of the scope of the Government Resolution as a whole. We will discuss the different parts of it in detail in an early issue. We will conclude this article by saying that if our readers expect that this Resolution will any way help to promote the cause of education in the country they are very much mistaken. Things have been left pretty much the same where they were before, and the high hopes which were raised have not been fulfilled. The only good thing that the Education Commission has done has been to collect a mass of evidence which some future Viceroy may perhaps use for the benefit of the educational system in the country. At present we must be satisfied with six bulky volumes containing reports, and minutes and notes of eminent persons deeply interested in the promotion of education in India. As for any action which should be taken upon the cogitations of the Committee we must wait for another decade at least, before such a thing is done. This is the age of *good-intentions* and assertions and professions of good-will, and we must not be hypercritical in discussing them. We must rest contented with what we can get, and not sigh for things which are beyond our reach. This is not gratifying to our self-love, but *good intention*, unaccompanied by good acts, is all that is held out to us—and when this or nothing is offered us, we must perforce accept the former and express our deep and earnest gratitude for the manifold blessings which our *well-intentioned* administrators wish to shower upon us.

A MUTILATED DOCUMENT.

THE CIRCULAR letter which was issued by the Government of Bengal in May last calling on Commissioners, district officers and others to consider the revised Tenancy Bill and to have certain enquiries made, and also asking for reports embodying their views, opinions, and information collected, has been published, along with other documents, in the *India (and Calcutta) Gazette*. We have noticed a strange omission in it. We find that paragraphs 5, 6, 7 and 8 have not been published. We naturally wonder why the Government of Bengal and the India Government have not thought it fit to publish them. We thought at first that the numbering of the paragraphs was wrong, but we were soon convinced that our supposition was unfounded. In reading through the reports of the district officers we noticed them referring to these omitted paragraphs, and our curiosity was naturally excited about the omission. When we saw that the omission was not accidental, but intentional, we caused inquiries to be made, and we think we understand now the reason why these paragraphs were expunged from the published letter. We will not tell our readers at present what we consider to be the reason for omitting them, but will ask them to draw their own inferences when they read these paragraphs, which we have, after a great deal of trouble, been able to procure, and which we publish to satisfy the curiosity of our readers:

Chapter III.

5. With this chapter should be read the remarks contained in paragraph 6 of the letter from the Government of India; and especially those which refer to the difficulty of deciding what holdings are and what are not tenures. Further, it will be observed that section 8 provides for the enhancement of a tenure-holder's rent in certain cases up to double the rent previously payable while section 10 fixes ten years as the period within which enhancements once obtained cannot be repeated. These provisions differ from the analogous provisions concerning occupancy ryots contained in sections 45 to 50 of the Bill, while this chapter omits precautions of the nature provided by section 41 for cases of private agreement. You are required to take these facts into your consideration, and, with reference to the circumstances of the various districts of your division, to report whether in these respects the Bill may be fairly allowed to stand as it is, or whether modifications (and, if so of what character and extent) should be introduced with a view to assimilating, in regard to all classes of agricultural holdings, the periods of immunity from enhancement of rent, and to regulating on an uniform basis the maximum extent of such enhancements.

I am also to add that it is the Lieutenant-Governor's special wish that you should test the practicability or workable character of the provisions in this chapter by applying them to cases of enhancement of tenure-holders' rents which have already occurred in practice, or might, with reference to the circumstances of the districts in your charge, be reasonably expected to occur. The points (if any) in which the procedure of the chapter appear inapplicable to, or divergent from, what the existing practice it should be carefully noted, weighed and submitted for the information of Government.

Chapter IV.

6. Under this chapter the Government of India, in paragraph 7 of their letter, raise the question of the retention, in its present form of the 20 years' presumption rule embodied in section 64 (2) of the Bill. As the question has been raised by the Government of India, it is necessary that you should again give it your careful consideration. This presumption is perhaps one of the most valuable provisions which the Bill contains in the interests of the ryots: it is a reasonable presumption, inasmuch as, if it be contrary to the facts, it throws on the landlord no greater burden of proof than in ordinary cases he should be easily able to discharge; it has been, as the Government of India point out, in force for a quarter of a century, and in certain districts, Shahabad for instance, it has very materially altered for the better the condition of the ryots who were able to avail themselves of it. The chief objection urged against it is that on transfers of property, particularly at auction sales it operates with harshness against the purchaser, who is placed at a disadvantage compared with the former owner in rebutting the presumption. To this, and to other objections (to be found in the published correspondence) which have been urged against the fairness of the presumption, you are now requested again to give your attention. You will be good enough to consider with reference to the circumstances of your districts, and the frequency or fewness of recent enhancements, whether landlords really experience any practical or reasonable difficulty in rebutting the presumption if unjustly pleaded, and whether, having regard to the wider interests of the agricultural community, it is desirable that the presumption should be retained in its present shape or modified. The arguments which have been urged against the section as it stands will be found in the dissents recorded by the Hon'ble Mr. Gibbon, the Maharajah of Durbhunga, and Rai Kristodas Pal

Chapter V.

7. In calling your attention to the points raised by the Select Committee in paragraphs 11 and 12 of their Report I am at the same time to remind you that the definition of the settled ryot is not now open to general discussion. The only questions therefore which arise on this head are—(*a*) should the capacity of the settled ryot to hold, on an occupancy title, land into possession of which he has been let, extend over an entire "estate," or should it cover only a portion of the "estate" when the latter extends over a large tract of country, or into more than one district; and (b) should the "estate" within which such a right may accrue to the settled ryot be of the extent it was 30 years ago, or at any more recent date. On point (a) you will consider whether, with reference to the circumstances of the districts in your charge, any material or practical loss would unavoidably result to zemindars by retaining the definition as it stands; and if you are of opinion that such loss would result then you are requested to state whether that loss would be obviated without injury to the just rights, of the ryots by limiting the portion of the "estates" within which settled ryots taking lands would at once acquire occupancy rights to the district or even to the sub-division of a district. On point (b) you will take into account the frequency of butwaras in recent years especially in Behar and Eastern Bengal, and the disintegrating influence which such divisions of property would in many cases have an old established rights if the "estate" of to-day were to be taken as the envelope of the settled ryots' rights. Another minor point which claims attention is the effect of section 29 (1), and the propriety of retaining such a provision in the Bill, which seems some what to conflict with section 28. At the same time cases may occur in which the occupancy ryot buys a share in the estate in which his holding is situated, and you are therefore requested to consider whether to such cases a provision similar to section 29 (2) might be made applicable so as to prevent the merger of the occupancy right in the holding as it existed previous to the purchase. The effect of such a provision would, in fact, assimilate the occupancy holding to khamar land.

8. Coming now to the incidents of the occupancy right, I am to say that the Lieutenant-Governor will be glad again to be favoured with any remarks you may have to make on clauses (*b*), (*f*), and (*g*) of section 31. The other clauses of the section seem open to few, if any, objections, and therefore the Lieutenant-Governor will not press you to discuss them if you have nothing special to urge on the subject. Under clause (*f*) the main question is transferability, on which some remarks have already been made; and, looking to its vast importance, it is expected that you will again discuss it carefully with reference to the facts existing in each district of your division, if comments of a general nature do not suffice to place accurately before Government the information you may have to impart. What the Government particularly desires you to do is to test in the light of local experience and existing facts the conclusions which have been provisionally come to on the subject; and to consider what effect on those conclusions may be reasonably expected to result from any modifications in other portions of the Bill (such as the withdrawal, if deemed inefficient or impracticable, of the safeguards against the intrusion of money-lenders) which you may, on full deliberation, deem it advisable to make. The possibility of devising a plan whereby transfers of occupancy rights by sale (otherwise than in execution of a decree for arrears of rent) could be restricted to the cultivating classes only should be again considered. Hitherto all attempts in this direction have ended in failure more or less pronounced, much of the difficulty lying in the fact that the mahajun is frequently himself a cultivator. It has indeed been urged by the British Indian Association that it is not desirable to exclude mahajuns of this class from purchasing occupancy rights, and thereby bringing their capital to the promotion of agriculture; and if only some efficient checks could be imposed on the power of such purchasers to rack-rent their under-tenants, the Lieutenant-Governor's apprehensions on the point would be mitigated. There is, however, a large mass of evidence to show that the mahajun, who buys up occupancy rights, is one of the most exacting of landlords. If occupancy rights were to fall largely into the hands of that class, while no protection was afforded to their under-ryots, the results would be highly undesirable. It may be added that whatever conclusion you adopt on the general question of transferability need not be regarded as in any way affecting the wisdom and desirability of declaring that occupancy holdings shall be saleable for their own arrears of rent under decrees of Court in substitution for the system of ejectment recognized by the existing law.

With reference to the enhancement of rent provisions (sections 39 *et seq.*), it is desirable that your remarks should fall under two heads—(*a*) the grounds of enhancement; (*b*) the extent to which enhancements may be had. While calling your attention on the first point (*a*) to the remarks made on the subject by the Select Committee, and by the Government of India in paragraph 13 of their letter, and while asking you to fully weigh these remarks, I am also to bring the following matter to your special notice. It has been objected to the first ground of enhancement in section 43, namely, the prevailing rate that while careful enquiry has failed to discover a "prevailing rate" anywhere except in portions of Jessore, the provision in question either has been or easily admits of being abused by the production in evidence of collusive or fictitious rates, and thus creating a leverage for forcing up rents. On the other hand it has been urged that this ground of enhancement is of long standing, and that although there may not be one uniform rate for any class of land in a village, still the rents generally payable for any particular class do approximate more or less to a certain standard round which they may be regarded as oscillating under the influence of special disturbing causes. You should give a close examination to these considerations, and should state whether such abuses as those to which I have referred have reached any magnitude in your districts, and whether the abolition of the prevailing rate as a ground of enhancement would tell unfairly on zemindars. Your conclusions on the point should, if possible, be supported by practical instances of the hardships which now may be found to flow from the existence of the rule, or which would probably ensue from its abolition.

Is it possible, ask certain captious critics, that the Government did not wish these paragraphs to be published, because we see that *leading* questions are put in them, and the answers which the district officers should give are stated in plain terms? This of course is an uncharitable view, and we would be the very last persons to impute motives.

LATEST NEWS AND NOTES.

HIS HONOR the Lieutenant-Governor and *suite* arrived in Town on Wednesday last. We were glad to observe that His Honor was looking very well. There was a large gathering of European and native gentlemen to receive him. He cordially shook hands with those who had the honor of being personally known to him, and had a kind word for all.

WE HEAR that a curious case having some connection with the unfortunate Ilbert Bill turned up not long ago in the district of Bankoorah. A certain British-born subject there, an indigo planter we believe, was accused of criminal trespass, a charge into which the Joint-Magistrate of the station enquired and held that a *prima facie* case was made out. The accused party thereupon demanded a jury, but no jury of his countrymen was forthcoming, or in any fashion obtainable at Bankoorah. It was then determined that the case should be tried by a jury at Burdwan to which place it was accordingly consigned; but here again much the same sort of difficulty arose, and after much flashing to and fro of telegrams the District Judge of Burdwan reported the matter to the High Court, which, we are informed, has sent for the records of the case. This story is a sad and suggestive commentary on the Ilbert Bill Concordat. We understand that the matter of the jury difficulty in out-of-the-way stations will be referred to the Supreme Government, with a view to further amendment of the Amended Criminal Jurisdiction Act.

WE ARE glad to learn that after much shilly-shallying the Government of Madras have ordered the release of the Salem prisoners excepting one whose sentence of transportation for life has been commuted to one of hard labor for 7 years, and they are on their way home now. A contemporary exultingly appeals to this release as a crowning act of glory of Lord Ripon's Administration, and yet not two weeks ago he laboured most painfully to prove that the noble Lord had no power to do any thing of the kind,

and the native public should not find fault with him for his *not attempting* to release the poor men who had been *doomed* to *punishment for* no fault of their own. Which are we to believe? "The heads I win, the tails you lose," seems to be the maxim in the case.

WE ARE SORRY to hear that in Meerut there is a good deal of ill-feeling existent still between Hindus and Mahomedans. It has been going on for some time; and it is high time for a period to be put to it. Meerut would seem to be in a generally unsavoury condition just now; full of stories of murders and poisonings, and criminal offences, and cholera. Ever since the dark days of the Mutiny, Meerut has lost its former grandeur, and reputation for a model military station, and withal its salubrious climate.

THE PURNIA CASE, as it is called, is exciting great attention. Whether the arrest of Mr. Walker by the Sub-Inspector, Lalnaram Pande, was illegal or not, is a question which it would not be proper for us to enter into when the case is *sub judice*. We shall, however, anxiously watch the progress of the case.

THE RESOLUTION of the Lieutenant-Governor on the report of the Excise Commission shows that His Honor is determined to put down the abuses of the outstill system. The Commissioners were unanimous in their opinion that the outstill system has considerably promoted the habit of drinking in the country, and that, therefore, it should be abolished. We wait to see what action will be taken on the exhaustive report submitted by the Commission. The recommendations of the Commission have been approved and recommended by His Honor to the Board, and we are sanguine that most of these will be adopted. If the measures recommended by the Commission be rigidly enforced, they may possibly involve some loss of revenue, but as His Honor rightly observes, "no considerations of revenue can be allowed to outweigh the paramount duty of Government to prevent the spread of intemperance so far as it may be possible to do so."

THE following are the results, of the Municipal Election held on Saturday last:

	No. of votes.
Ward No. 1.—Babu Nilmoney Mitter	475
* K. Mittra, Esq.	188
Ward No 2.—Babu Bejoy Krishna Dutt	225
„ Modun Mohun Dey	1
Ward No. 3.—Babu Kally Nath Mitter	515
„ Koomud Kissen Mitter	289
Ward No. 4—Babu Omirtonath Mitter	382
„ Joygobind Law	455
Ward No. 5.—Dr. Lall Madhub Mookerjee	496
Coomar *Dinendro* Nath Roy ..	640
Babu Lall Behary Bysack	1102
Ward No 6.—Dr. Bhoobun Mohun Sircar	794
Babu Umakanto Sen	876
* „ Ganendro Chunder Ghose ...	6?0
„ Jadub Chunder Seal	265
Ward No. 7.—Babu Juggunnath Kunnah	904
„ Prannath Dutt	23?
Ward No. 8.—Babu Modoo Soodun Dutt	530
„ Sreenath Dutt	350
Ward No. 9.—Babu Surendro Nath Doss	547
„ Charoo Chunder Mullick ...	293
„ Probodh Chunder Mullick ...	195
Ward No. 10.—Babu Gonesh Chunder Chunder ...	227
T. A. Mendes, Esq, ...	34
C. E. Dissent, Esq., ...	514
Ward No. 11.—Babu Jogesh Chunder Dutt ...	557
„ Nobin Chunder Bose	180
Ward No. 12.—Babu Prannath Pundit	230
* Col. Beresford Lovett	41
J. Hart, Esq., ...	7
Ward No. 13.—Babu Sitanath Doss	195
Col. Beresford Lovett	71
Ward No. 14.—Babu Surendra Nath Banerjee ...	319
G. Kraal, Esq.	132
Ward No. 15.—Moulvi Zohurul Huq.	150
Dr. E. W. Chambers	31
Ward No. 16.—M. P. Gasper, Esq., ...	87
* E T. Atkinson, Esq., ...	142
Ward No. 18.—T. W. Dabonau, Esq.	1

Four new Commissioners have been elected: Mr. Atkinson, in Ward No. 16, *vice* Dr. Kanyelal Dey, Rai Bahadur, C. I. E., who did not offer himself for re-election; Babu Ganendrachandra Ghose, the son of the late Rai Harachandra Ghose Bahadur, in Ward No. 6, *vice* the late Hon'ble Rai Kristodas Pal, C. I. E.; Mr. R. Mitra, Barrister-at-Law, in Ward No. 1, *vice* Babu Gopallal Mitra; and Mr. Lovett, in Ward No. 12, *vice* Mr. Hart.

THE Law Department of the Presidency College will be abolished, by order of the Government of Bengal, on the 1st of January 1885. The Presidency College Law classes were deserted in 1882. The Metropolitan Institution and the City College, which were affiliated in law to the University two years ago, drew off almost all the students from the Presidency College. The loss of students was most marked, the number dwindling from 121 in 1882 to 11 in 1883; and for the first time the Law Department of the Presidency College cost Government Rs. 10,680 in 1882. Of the 564 law students in Bengal in 1882, no less than 421 were found at the Metropolitan Institution and the City College. The fees charged in these Institutions are at the rates of Rs. 3, Rs. 4, and Rs. 5 for the 1st, 2nd, and 3rd year classes respectively, while the fee rate in the Presidency College is Rs. 10 a month in the four higher classes, and Rs. 5 a month in the lowest. Considering the success of the law classes at those Institutions, the unwillingness of students to join the Presidency College at the present rates of fees, and the objection to the Government entering into competition with the private Colleges by reducing the fees in its own Colleges, the Lieutenant-Governor very rightly approved last year of the abolition of the law classes of the Presidency College at the end of the current year, should no adequate increase take place in the number of students. There has been no improvement this year with regard to the number of students on the rolls, and under the circumstances there is no other alternative than closing those classes. The Law Department of the Presidency College has done good work in its time. It should be proud of the results it has achieved. Almost all our native officers and vakeels and pleaders are indebted to it for their education in law, and the country has derived immense benefit from the services which they have rendered to the Judicial Administration. The seeds which were sown by Government in the Presidency College have in due time fructified, and it must be very gratifying to the Government to observe that other Institutions have now so ably taken up the task which was done by it, and thus relieved it of the arduous work, which in the absence of other independent agencies, devolved upon it.

THE next half-yearly examination of Junior Civilians commences to-day. Four local examination Committees have been convened in this division, viz., (1) at No. 14, Hare Street, Calcutta, for officers stationed at the Presidency or employed in the 24-Pergunnahs; (1) at Krishnaghur for officers employed in the Nuddea District; (1) at Jessore Sudder Station for officers employed in that District and in the District of Khoolna; and (1) at Berhampore for officers in the Moorshedabad District.

ORDERS have been given for forming the Chittagong Hill Tracts into a General Police District. There are at present two distinct bodies of Police in these tracts—the frontier force, organized and worked on *quasi*-military principles, and the ordinary Civil Police. The administration of both these is vested in the Inspector-General, and the District Superintendent of Police, and the Commissioner of the Division has at present no legal control over them. This arrangement has been found to produce serious inconvenience and to involve considerable risks. On these and other grounds the Lieutenant-Governor has decided upon vesting the control of the Police of the Chittagong Hill Tracts in the Commissioner of the Division. It is only the exceptional circumstances of the case which have obliged the Lieutenant-Governor to adopt such an exceptional measure. In the event of disturbances on the frontier the necessity of referring to a distant and imperfectly informed authority might produce grave mischief. The Chittagong Hill Tracts under the present state of the district cannot claim the same privileges as the more advanced districts of the province, and must put up with the risks which the investing of control over the Police force in the Commissioner implies. In non-regulation provinces such a course is absolutely necessary.

HIS HONOR the Lieutenant-Governor left Calcutta for Beerbhoom on Friday last. Now that His Honor will see the condition of the distressed districts with his own eyes, we have reason to hope that the complaints which reach us about relief measures not being promptly carried out will receive his due attention. The suggestion we made for making good village roads, excavating new tanks, and restoring the old ones, for supplying good drinking water, by contributing a portion of the expenses from the Famine Fund, will we also hope, receive due consideration.

IT WAS in 1876 that His Highness the Maharajah of Mysore founded a Sanskrit College at the capital of his dominions. His main object was promotion of the study of the Vedas and Sastras, and in the years that have gone by since 1876 this has never been lost sight of or neglected. Not long ago there was a distribution of prizes to the Pandits and students of the institution at which His Highness in person presided. The Dewan, Messrs. Ramachandra Iyer, Sabhapatty Madaliar, V. N. Narasimha Iyengar, Narahari Rao, T. Ananda Rao, V. T. Madhava Rao, and many other educated native gentlemen graced the occasion with their presence. The proceedings commenced by a couple of students reciting Sanskrit slokas set to music, in praise of God, and invoking blessings on His Highness and the royal family. Then Mr. Chitambram Iyer, Palace Assistant Commissioner, read in a clear and audible voice the annual report of the Institution. It was lucid, pithy, and full of interesting details regarding the course of instruction imparted in the college. After the reading of the report, hymns from the Rik, Yajus and Sama-Vedas were recited with the intonations peculiar to them. Then two Ghanapantis sang *ghana* of a hymn in a very effective style, and this was followed by the exhibition of a very wonderful feat of memory and discrimination on the part of one Ghanapanti who showed on his fingers, according to recognized rules, certain signs signifying the particular order of *swaras* or notes occurring in a hymn of the Vedas. The Ghanapanti hit upon the right hymn without much hesitation. Then came a short discussion on Sanskrit Logic and Sanskrit Grammar; then a dialogue between a suppositious astrologer and a suppositious physician, the man of stars and the man of drugs, each puffing up his own profession and ridiculing the other. After a few entertaining songs and slokas money prizes were distributed.

THE ACTORS of the Star Theatre performed that popular dramatic piece, *Chaitanya-lila*, on Thursday evening at the house of Babu Durga Charan Law, the merchant-prince of Calcutta, before an audience composed of the *elite* of native Society. We noticed the presence at the performance of almost all the recognised heads of the native community. The acting was good throughout, and the singing was charming. The *artiste dramatique* who personated Chaitanya, earned well-merited praise from the appreciative audience. The courtesy, affability and unremitting attentions of the millionaire host, to his guests added a charm to the delightful dramatic exhibition, and all the gentlemen who witnessed the performance came away at about midnight thoroughly pleased with the entertainment. As affording an occasion for reunion such entertainments at the houses of the representatives of native Society cannot too highly be commended.

IF THE population of Bengal is taken at 66½ millions, one person in every 932 paid the license tax last year, the average incidence being Rs. 1 to every 45 persons. If Calcutta be excluded the average incidence was Re. 1 to every 63 persons duringthe past year. The attitude of the people towards the license tax is anything but satisfactory. Although since the amendment of the law in 1880, which exempted from liability all incomes

less than Rs. 500 per annum, the tax has not affected such a large number of people as it did before, still those whom it does affect complain bitterly of its imposition. The fact of those who have to pay it looking upon it, under the present state of things, as an inseparable item of expenditure connected with their trade or business, is no reason for its being disliked the less. We can fully believe that the great mass of the people feel no concern about it, simply because it does not affect them in the least. The question is what popularity does it enjoy among those who come under the law? We have great doubts about the assessing agency making fairer valuations in the past year than in former years, and about the active supervision of the superior officers tending greatly to minimize the evils connected with the assessment and realization of a direct tax. The harassment and oppression on the part of the assessing and collecting agency have been as great as ever. "No one," said the Lieutenant-Governor last year "has yet discovered a tax which a conscientious assessee would take a pleasure in paying; and in India all direct taxation must involve a risk of extortion and oppression being practised. But while the reluctance to pay will naturally remain, there is every reason to hope that the other element of unpopularity will gradually disappear. Provided stability of policy be maintained there is no reason why the license tax should not become as well adapted to the circumstances of India as it is possible for any form of direct taxation to be." Direct taxes must be imposed, we admit; but what we complain of is that the Government has not been able to discover that form of direct taxation which would cause the least harassment and oppression to the people. As for familiarity with the tax making the people feel its oppressiveness the less, we have never found that familiarity and habit have yet reconciled the bullock to the yoke of the cartman, and therefore, attach no value to the argument.

IT IS a fact very well known that Charitable dispensaries in Bengal are not as a rule resorted to by the people; and the Surgeon General shows in his report that the attendance at all but a few hospitals bears no relation to the presence or absence of epidemic disease in the district. It has been rightly observed that no connection exists between the public health and dispensary practice, and it would be absurd to gauge the former by the results of the latter. The question that may be fairly asked is why do not these charitable dispensaries attract the sick-poor as largely as they ought to do? The reason of their unpopularity must be attributed to the defective system of administration of these institutions. The mere presence of Assistant Surgeons and Hospital Assistants will not be able to induce the sick-poor to resort to dispensaries. The question is with what apparatus and tools and drugs and medicines do these medical officers work. ? We are constrained to say that they have often to work with means which would not enable Esculapius himself to afford relief to his patients. The cheese-paring economy which is practised now in neglecting to furnish, thanks to Dr. Payne's Administration, a plentiful supply of good medicines to these Charitable Dispensaries must be credited with the growing unpopularity of these medical charities. The medicines which are used in them are, we understand, poor substitutes for those which should be properly employed. While funds are frittered away on inspecting agencies and reporting officers, the sick-poor are treated with drugs and medicines which are utterly useless. Now that a large number of such dispensaries has been transferred to the management of municipalities, we hope to see some improvement in their system of administration. When proper medicines are not given the cures effected must be very few, and it stands to reason that people when they see this feel disinclined to resort to these dispensaries for medical aid. The whole system should be overhauled, and prompt inquiry made into the working of these institutions.

THE GOSPEL of free trade is very universally held fast to by Englishmen all over the world, and very generally ignored in practice. Therefore it happens that every now and again we find Indian tradesmen protesting against the Value Payable Parcels system and suggesting that there is no need for it, and that it is a mischievous, and unseemly excresence on the body politic. The Calcutta Trades Association prides itself on the boast that it made no objection to the introduction of the Money Order and Overland Parcel Post systems, as it was felt that these measures were for the convenience of the Indian public, notwithstanding that they might tell, as they have told, against the direct interests of the Indian trader. It is however held to be a very different matter when the Government takes upon itself functions which lie completely outside its legitimate sphere, and the Committee of the Calcutta Trades Association contends very logically and reasonably that it cannot be any part of the duty of the Indian Government to collect Bills for traders either within or without the country. This Committee also remarks that the British post office has apparently not advocated the scheme, nor has any connection with it. It appears therefore unjust to the Indian taxpayer that an important Public Department in this country should be allowed to become a medium for promoting the interests of London tradesmen only and that he should be made to pay the cost of a separate Indian Post Office parcels agency in London. This is a most unjust addition to the home charges. We are reminded by the Calcutta Trades Association that it is a significant fact as showing the inappropriateness and undesirability of the Value Payable Parcels post that, although private enterprize is ever ready to forward the interests of the public, it has not ventured on an undertaking of this nature. The Committee of the Calcutta Trades' Association, in conjunction with the Bombay, Madras, and Northern Indian cognate Associations have memorialized the Government of India about their grievance, and we understand that the British Indian Association and other influential bodies also propose to submit Memorials protesting against the action which the Government is about to take to ruin Indian trade and tradesmen.

AFTER an honorable and in every way successful educational career in England Mr. Jagadish Chandra Bose, B.A. B.Sc. F.C.S. F.C.P.S., has returned to the land of his birth full of academical honors and titles. Natural science would seem to be peculiarly his *forte*. He won a scholarship at Christ's College Cambridge by dint of high proficiency in that subject, and graduated with honors in the Natural Science Tripos of the University in 1883. He has also distinguished himself in the University of London, having passed the Bachelor of Science Examination in the first division, taking high honors in physical science, &c. He was a favourite student with Lord Rayleigh, the President of the British Science Association for this year, under whose immediate superintendence he has been working for the last four years at the Cavendish Laboratory at Cambridge. Mr. Bose brings with him testimonials from many eminent scientific men in England. We hope that these will be of service to him in securing for him some suitable appointment in one of our Indian Colleges, or in such other sphere of usefulness as may commend itself to his liking.

WE KNOW, from the correspondence which passed between the Lieutenant-Governor and the India Government with regard to the circular letter which Lord Ulick Browne, Commissioner of the Rajshahye Division, issued when convening the conference of Collectors of his Division on the Tenancy Bill, commenting upon the proposed measure—that His Honor strongly objects to instructions being given and comments made which would have the effect of "prejudging the issues which the Collectors (and others) were called on to consider." Such being the case, we cannot understand why in the suppressed paragraphs which we publish in another place the Government of Bengal should give instructions, and express its own views, with regard to the questions at issue, as to how the persons consulted should shape their answers. What Lord Ulick Browne did was simply to follow the path which was shown by the Lieutenant-Governor himself.

We will take by the way one paragraph of Lord Ulick Browne's circular letter, and see in what way he 'prejudges issues,' in a manner not approved of by the Lieutenant-Governor. Lord Ulick Browne says:

The three dissents of Baboo Kristo Das Pal, the Maharajah of Durbhunga, and Mr. Gibbon, referred to at the end of B. 6.—In this case two or three intelligent and leading zemindars and two munsifs should be asked if they know of any, few, or many cases of the presumption being pleaded, and in how many of such cases the zemindar has been able to rebut it, or even to attempt to bring evidence showing what rent has been paid ever since the Permanent Settlement. I am somewhat surprised at the opinion expressed in B. 6 that it is a "reasonable presumption," because "it throws on the landlord no greater burden of proof than in oridinary cases he should be easily able to discharge." I had experience as a Collector of enhancement suits under Act X of 1859, and I once acted as an additional Judge for seven months, during which period I did little else but hear appeals from decisions in such suits. In all the cases that came before me in either capacity, I do not remember a single instance in which a zemindar was able to rebut the presumption so often made, nor is this to be wondered at. Between 1793 and 1859 (or 1858) no zemindar had the least idea that Government would ever think of passing such a provision of law; and, consequently, even in cases where estates have remained in the same hands for two or three generations, no zemindar thought of keeping his rent-books for periods long after claims to rent were barred by limitation. It is well known that before 1859 kabuliyats were scarcely ever taken, not perhaps one for every five thousand ryots in Bengal, and thus it is impossible for a zemindar to disprove the presumption. On the other hand, as Mr. Gibbon observes (in the centre paragraph, page 105, *India Gazette*, Supplement, Part V, 29th March 1884), the old Regulations made it compulsory on zemindars to give pottahs, and pottahs are frequently produced by ryots when it serves their purpose; so it is far easier for the ryots to prove than for a zemindar to disprove. In cases where an estate changes hands, it is often impossible to get any zemindari papers whatever; in fact, it is always so when an estate is not sold by the free will of the proprietor. How, then, can the succeeding zemindar rebut the presumption? That it has conferred rights intended for holdings of the time of the Permanent Settlement on holdings constituted long after it, no one doubts. For these reasons it has always seemed to me that the presumption is a very unreasonable and unjust one, and I am not without a hope that the provision may be abandoned. Even Mr. Reynolds used to be in favour of rescinding this section of the present law, though he has changed his opinion, and what he said on the subject, quoted by K. 87, is worthy of attention. "The Collector of Purneah," Mr. Reynolds says, thought "there is hardly an estate in the whole of Bengal in which the value of the proprietary right has not suffered from the presumption." If however, it is decided to retain the presumption, then I trust that all Government officers will agree with the Government of India in thinking that some restriction, whether one of those numbered as (1) or (2) in I. 7, or any other, should be imposed on the section as it stands.

If we compare this with the paragraph 6 of the circular letter of the Government of Bengal, we find that Lord Ulick Brown did nothing which the Lieutenant-Governor himself has not done. Then why find fault with the Commissioner of the Rajshahye Division for issuing instructions and making comments which would have the appearance of interfering with full freedom of discussion, and of directing the persons consulted to adopt the opinions of their Chief? With regard to the Lieutenant-Governor's own action in the issue of the objectionable instructions and comments contained in the circular letter we find something like an explanation of it in his Report, just published, to the Government of India. "The Lieutenant-Governor," says His Honor, "sought (in the circular letter) to lighten the labour of all officers consulted by bringing to their notice the chief points for enquiry and report." His Honor would have been more accurate if he had said that he sought in this circular letter to lighten the labour of his officers by *dictating* to them the answers which they should give to the inquiries made. He brought in it all the points of discussion to

a focus, and in order that his overworked officers might not have to grope in the dark, he threw a flood of light upon the questions at issue by giving them his own views and opinions on them, and requesting them to follow his lead. This may be "lightening the labour" of his officers, but is not surely in accordance with the laws of free discussion.

DR. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL.—ITS UNEQUALLED EFFICACY IN THE WASTING DISEASES OF CHILDREN.—Dr. G. Saunders, C. B., late Deputy- Inspector-General Army Hopitals, Superintendent, London Medical Mission, writes:—I have used Dr. de Jongh's Light-Brown Cod Liver Oil extensively among the sick poor of St. Giles's and consider it a valuable remedy, especially in the Wasting Diseases of Children." Dr. Stavely King, Physician to the Metropolitan Free Hospital, writes:—"I can very conscientiously testify to the superior qualities of Dr. de Jonghs' Light-Brown Cod Liver Oil I have employed it with great advantage in cases of Mesenteric and Pulmonary Tubercle, and in the Atropic Diseases of Children." Dr. R.C. Croft, author of "Handbook for the Nursery," writes:—"I have tried Dr. de Jongh's Light-Brown Cod Liver Oil, and find that it contains all the properties which render the Oil so efficacious. I find moreover, that many patients prefer it to the Pale Oils, and are able to retain it more comfortably. It is almost a specific in many of the diseases peculiar to infancy and Childhood, and I have seen marked benefit produced by its use." Dr. de Jongh's Light-Brown Cod Liver Oil is sold only in capsuled imperial half-pints, pints and quarts, with his stamp and signature and the signature of his sole consignees on the capsule and the label under wrapper, by all chemists druggists and store-keepers. Sole Consignees, Ansar, Harford and Co. 210, High Holborn, London.

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS.

MOFUSSIL SUBSCRIPTION	Rs.	As.	P.
Babu Buckhtnarunjon Sanyal, Salup	6	10	0
,, Dwarkanath Chuckerbutty, Hooghly	6	10	0
,, Nilcomol Lahory, Lahore	10	0	0
,, Luchmi Nath Das, Debrooghur	6	10	0
,, Ashootose Ghose, Chundernagore	13	4	0
,, Dinnobundhoo Kor, Rampore Hat	6	10	0
,, Jodoodath Roy, Krishnaghur	13	4	0
,, Gopal Chunder Sen, Burdwan	10	0	0
,, Bepin Behary Bose, Raj Hatwa	4	0	0
,, Sreeram Chatterjee, Saknara	6	10	0
,, Bungshee Dharee Sing, Raghubpore	15	0	0
Northern Bengal State Railway, Saidpore	15	0	0
George Scott, Esq., Darjeeling	2	4	0
Chairman Bhagalpore, Municipality	1	12	0
J. Anderson Esq., C. S. Bancoorah	13	4	0
Maharaj Coomar Harendra Kishore Sing, Bahadur, Bettia	20	0	0

Government Notifications

Calcutta Gazette,—29*th October* 1884.

GENERAL.—The services of Mr H H Risley, Officiating Under-Secretary to the Government of Bengal in the Revenue and General Departments, are placed at the disposal of the Financial Department for especial duty, with effect from the date on which he may be relieved by Mr C W Bolton.

Baboo Kedar Nath Dutt, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Serampore, Hooghly, is allowed leave for one month, with effect from the date on which he availed himself of it.

Mr F H B Skrine Joint Magistrate and Deputy Collector, on leave, is transferred to the district of the 24-Pergunnahs, and is posted to the sudder station of that district.

Baboo Chunder Seekur Banerjee, Officiating Personal Assistant to the Commissioner of Orissa, is allowed leave for thirty-seven days, with effect from the 28th instant, or any subsequent date on which he may avail himself of it.

Baboo Poorno Chunder Bysack, Temporary Sub-Deputy Collector, Narail, Jessore, is transferred to Nuddea, and is posted to the sudder station of that district.

Baboo Pran Kissen Das Sub-Deputy collector, Ranaghat, Nuddea, is transferred to Satkhira, in the district of Khoolna.

Baboo Bonomali Poramanick, Temporary Sub-Deputy collector, Satkhira, Khoolna, is transferred to Narail, in the district of Jessore.

Moulvie Abul Khair Mahomed Abdus Sobhan, Officiating Deputy Magistrate and Deputy collector, Maldah, is allowed leave for one month and fourteen days, with effect from the 10th proximo.

Mr E F Ainslie, Temporary Deputy Magistrate and Deputy collector, Sungoo, Chittagong Hill Tracts, officiated as Deputy Commissioner of that district from the afternoon of the 2nd April to the forenoon of the 5th August last.

Mr C J S Faulder, Assistant Magistrate and collector, Bhagulpore is appointed to act, until further orders, in the first grade of Joint-Magistrates and Deputy collectors, on being relieved of his present appointment as officiating Magistrate and Collector of that district.

Mr H J H Fasson; Joint-Magistrate and Deputy collector, second grade, is appointed to act, until further orders in the first grade of Joint-Magistrates and Deputy collectors at Burdwan, on being relieved of his present appointment as officiating Magistrate and Collector of that district.

Mr G K Lion, officiating Joint-Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Barh, Patna, is transferredto Durbhunga, and is posted to the sudder station of that district.

Mr A W Mackie, Temporary Joint-Magistrate and Deputy collector, second grade, is appointed to act, until further orders, in the first grade of Joint-Magistrates and Deputy collectors, and is posted to the sudder station of the district of Lohardugga, on being relieved of his present appointment as Officiating Deputy Commissioner of Manbhoom,

Mr J E B Jeffery, Joint-Magistrate and Deputy Collector, is posted to the sudder station of the district of Mymensingh.

Mr G A Grierson. Tempry Joint-Magistrate and Deputy collector, second grade, is appointed to act, until further orders, in the first grade of Joint-Magistates and Deputy Collectors, and is posted to the sudder station of the district of Patna, on being relieved of his present appointment as Officiating Magistrate and Collector of Gya.

Mr H S Beadon, CS, has been granted by the Right Hon'ble the Secretary of State for India an extenison of furloungh for ten days.

Mr W M Clay, C.S. has been granted by the Right Hon'ble the Secretary of State for India an extension of furlough for fourteen days

The leave on private affairs for six months granted to Mr G M Goodricke, Deputy Collector and Superintendent of Excise Revenue Calcutta, has been commuted by the Right Hon'ble the Secretary of State for India to furlough for eighteen months and nineteen days. The extraordinary leave for one month, without pay in extension of the leave on private affairs, for six months, granted to Mr Gooddricke, is cancelled.

Mr T M Kirkwood, District and Sessions Judge, Moorshedabad, is allowed privilege leave for one month, with effect from the 4th November 1884.

Mr H F Mathews, Officiating District and Sessions Judge, Furreedpore, is appointed to officiate as District and Sessions Judge, Moorshedabad, during the absence on leave, of Mr T M Kirkwood, or until further orders.

Mr H G Sharp, Magistrate and Collector, Maldah, is allowed leave for twenty one days, with effect from the date on which he was relieved of his appointment as officiating Magistrate and Collector of Furreedpore by Mr R H Pawsey.

Mr J R Hallett District and Sessions Judge of Rungpore, is allowed leave for twenty days in extension of the leave granted to him under the orders of the 15th August last.

POLICE.—Mr. E Muspratt, Officiating Assistant Superintendent of Police, is posted temporarily to the district of Chumparun.

Mr D R Lyall, Officiating Commissioner of the Chittagong Division is appointed under section 3, Act VII (BC) of 1869 to exercise the powers of an Inspector-General of Police in the general police district of the Chittagong Hill Tracts.

Mr H E C Paget, Assistant Superintendent of Police is posted to the district of Bhagulpore on being relieved of his present appointment as Officiating District Superintendent of Police, Khoolna.

Mr. W D Pratt, Officiating District Superintendent of Police, of the second grade, is confirmed in that grade, with effect from the 7th instant vice Major H M Ramsay.

Mr. F A Fullerton, Officiating Assistant Superintendent of Police, Backergunge is allowed leave for one month with effect from the 20th proximo.

Advertisements.

BENGAL BONDED WAREHOUSE ASSOCIATION.

In conformity with Section 5 of Act V of 1854 a General Meeting of Proprietors will be held on Wednesday the 12th instant, at noon, for the inspection of accounts for the half-year ended 31st October last, the declaration of a dividend, and the transaction of any other business that may be brought forward.

Calcutta, 1st November 1884. } H. W. I. WOOD, *Secretary.*

NOTICE.

Wanted a surveyor and Leveller for 5 months on Rs 130 per month, including travelling allowances. Applications with certificates will be received by the undersigned, up to 20th November next. The selected candidate must join immediately.

PRENATH BANERJEE C. E.

SYLHET Dated the 29th October 1882. } District Engineer, P. W. D., Sylhet.

Awarded Certificated of Merit at the Calcutta International Exhibition, 1883-84."

PATENT COUGH PILLS!!!

A Purely Vegetable Specific for the cure of Consumption, Asthma, Bronchitis, Whooping Cough, Coughs of years' standing, Difficulty in Breathing, Tightness of the Chest, Hoarseness, Throwing or Spitting of Blood, Simple and Dry Coughs, Colds, &c. Price per phial, with testimonials and full directions for use and diet, Re. 1; postage and packing, As. 8. The OLDEST and the YOUNGEST can take them with *safety*!! Prepared only by Mrs. Anna. Aratoon Patentee, Calcutta.

To be had of STEPHENSON & Co., 14, *Chowringhee Road, Calcutta.*

Notice.

Is hereby given that under Section 17 of Act IV (B. C.) of 1876 licenses on carriages, Horses, Ponies or Mules kept within the town for the half year commencing 1st of October 1884 should be taken out at once. To avoid mistakes Gentlemen applying for licenses who do not keep their carriages or horses at the place where the application is written are requested to note the place or places where they keep their conveyances and horses. Persons failing to take out licenses will render themselves liable to the penalties of the law.

By order, NOBOGOPAL MITTER, License Officer.

SCHEDULE.

	Per Half year Rs.	As.	P.
For every four-wheeled carriage drawn by two horses	12	0	0
If more than one such carriage, then for every such carriage after the first two-thirds to the above rate	8	0	0
For every four-wheeled carriage drawn by one horse, or pony or mule, or a pair of ponies or mules under thirteen hands	6	0	0
If more than one such carriage, then for every such carriage after the first, two-thirds of the above rate	4	0	0
For every two-wheeled carriage	6	0	0
For every horse (*not a race horse*) pony, or mule	6	0	0
For every race horse	12	0	0
For every pony or mule under thirteen hands	2	0	0

NOTE—Animals under eleven hands in height and carriages, the wheels of which do not exceed twenty-four inches in diameter, are exempted.

Signature and Residence.

NOTICE

Is hereby given that the registration of carts Hackeries, and other wheeled vehicles without spring, for the 2nd half-year of the official year 1884-85 will under Section 83 of Act IV (B. C) of 1876 commence from the 1st of October 1884 and that a fee of Rs. 4 will be required at the time for each registration under Section 85 of Act IV (B. C.) of 1876.

By order, NOBOGOPAL MITTER, *Registrar of Carts and Hackeries.*

মেডিকেল কালেজের পরীক্ষোত্তীর্ণা ধাত্রী।

MRS. BASANTO KUMARI DUTT,

Diploma holding, first English knowing native midwife. Removed to 346, Chitpore Road west of the Beadon Park, Calcutta.

MULLICK NEPHEW & Co.

TAILORS, MILLINERS. &c. &c.

373/4 *CHITPORE ROAD JORASANKO, CALCUTTA.*

MULLICK NEPHEW AND Co.—Beg to invite the attention of the Nobility and Gentry of Calcutta and Mofussil to their *varied Collections of Winter Stocks.*

FLANNELS.—Crimson, stripe check and a variety of Patterns and quality.

CASHMERE.—Ribbed, striped and of a variety of Patterns and colors.

BROAD CLOTH.—Of the best stuffs deserving special notice.

SERGE.—Black and Gray of a very superior quality and others of the first water too numerous to detail.

☞AN inspection solicited.

স্থান পরিবর্ত্তনের বিজ্ঞাপন।

মেডিকাল কলেজ হাঁসপাতালের পরীক্ষোত্তীর্ণা

ধাত্রী

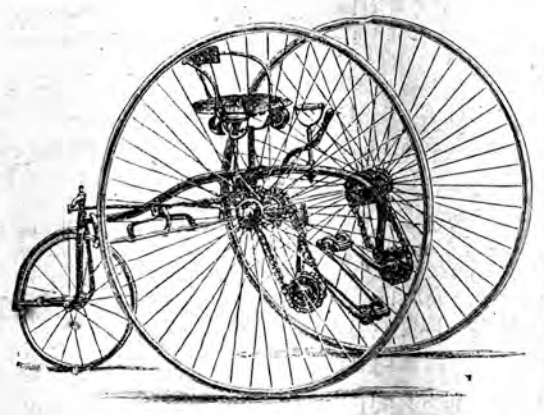
শ্রীমতী থাকমণি ঘোষ।

সাধারন ব্রাহ্ম সমাজের উপাসনা গৃহের উত্তরস্থিত।

কর্ণওয়ালিস ষ্ট্রীট ২১০/১ নং বাটী হইতে চনঠনিয়ার চৌরাস্তার কিঞ্চিৎ দক্ষিণ কলেজ ফাষ্টলেন ৮ নং বাটীতে উঠিয়া গিয়াছেন।

BYCYCLES AND TRICYCLES.

ANOTHER INVOICE JUST RECEIVED.



BY RUDGE AND THE COVENTRY MACHINISTS' COMPANY

ALSO TRICICLES FOR JUVENILES.

PARTICULARS ON APPLICATION TO

T. E. THOMSON & CO.,

9, Esplanade Row, Calcutta.

THE CO-OPERATIVE PHARMACY COMPANY, LIMITED.

Surgeons, Pharmaceutical and Operative Chemists,

54, SOVA BAZAR STREET, CALCUTTA.

THE "McKESSON AND ROBBINS" PILLS.

	Rs.	A.	Rs.	A.
Aloes, Barb, B. P. 5 grs. In Phials containing 100	Each	2	4	
Aloes, Barb, Pulv., Rosœ Conf., Saponis Pulv., Ol. Carui	Each	2	4	
Aloes, Dilute, (Dr. Hall's Dinner Pill 4 grs. In Phials, containing 100.	Each	2	4	
Aloes, Barb, Pulv., Ext, Glycrh., Saponis Pulv., Theriaca, aa gr. I	,,	2	0	
Aloes, Socotrine B. P. 5 grs. In Phial containing 100.	,,	2	4	
Aloes, Socotrine Pulv, Rosœ Conf., Saponis Pulv., Ol, Myristicœ	,,	2	4	
Aloes and Assafœtida, B P. 6 grs.. In Phial containing 100.	,,	2	4	
Aloes, Soco. Pulv., Saponis Pulv, Assafœtida, Rosœ Conf.	,,	2	4	
Aloes, and Iron. B. P.5 grs.In Phials containing 100.	,,	2	4	
Aloes, Barb, Pulv., Ferri Sulph. Cinnam, Co. Pulv., Rosœ Conf.	,,	2	4	
Aloes and Myrrha, B. P. 3 grs. & 5 grs. In Phials containing 100	,,	2	0 & 2	4
Aloes Soco. Crocus, Myrrha, Rosœ Conf.	,,	2	4	
Arsenious Acid, 1-20 & 1-5 grains. In Phial containing 100.	,,	2	4	
(Great care is exercised to insure exact quantity in each pill.)				

Peculiar merits of the "McK. & R." Pills.

The covering entirely disguises the taste, and because of their avoid form, they are easily taken by persons who cannot swallow sound Pills, even when sugar coated. The Pills are perfectly sealed by a complete envelope of pure transparent gelatine, protecting all delicate substances from the oxidising influences of the atmosphere, and keeping the Pills in a perfectly soluble condition. The capsule dissolves very quickly when placed in the mouth. They are not subjected to that injurious application of heat, which so greatly impairs the ordinary coated Pills.

SCHWEITZER'S COCOATINA.

Anti-Dyspeptic Cocoa or Chocolate Powder.

GUARNTEED PURE SOLUBLE COCOA OF THE FINEST QUALITY, WITHOUT SUGAR OR ADMIXTURE.

The Faculty pronounce it the "most nutritious, perfectly digestible beverage for *Breakfast, Luncheon, or Supper;*" and invaluable for Invalids and Young Children.

Being absolutely "all Cocoa," with the excess of fat extracted, is four times the strength of preparations thickened yet weakened with arrowroot, starch, &c., and in reality cheaper than such mixtures. Made instantaneously with boiling water and palatable without milk, a teaspoonful to a breakfast cup costing less than one halfpenny.

COCOATINA is the best Cocoa for INDIA and the COLONIES, *keeping for years in all climates,* being in a concentrated form.

Celebrated for remarkable Sustaining Properties. Specially adapted for Early Breakfasts. Adopted as a Medical Comfort the Royal Navy.

Retailed by Chemists, Grocers, & in Air-tight Tins, at 1s 6d, 3s., 5s. 6d.,

Sole Proprietors.

H. SCHWEITZER & CO., 10, ADAM STREET, STRAND, LONDON,

AND ALL WHOLESALE HOUSES.

HART'S

ROYAL HORSE REPOSITORY,

Veterinary Infirmary and Commission Stables,

Dhurrumtollah Street,

CALCUTTA.

TELEPHONE NO. 160.

R. S. HART BROS.,

SOLE PROPRIETORS.

Job Masters, Auctioneers, Valuers and Commission Agents, Veterinary Surgeons to the Viceroy and Governor-General of India, Veterinary Surgeons to the Calcutta Tramways Co. Ld., and Consulting Veterinary Surgeons to the Calcutta Turf Club.

HIGH COURT NOTICE.

FOR PRIVATE SALE.

The valuable zemindary known as the Neilgunge Garden containing about 300 Biggahs of Lakraj and Mowrosi land with a lower roomed house and outoffices together with several tanks and ghats, situate in the Registration District Khurdah annual rent payable Rs. 529-5-6.

The above Garden has been let out for five years at an annual rent of Rs. 2,500.

A. B. MILLER,
Receiver.

Calcutta, 24th January 1884.

A Gentleman, the son of a General Officer, and a Graduate of an English University, desires an appointment as Private tutor, Secretary or Editor.

Address. "GRADUATE."
Post Office, Calcutta.

CANTWELL'S PATENT PORTABLE SUGAR CANE MILLS.

In various sizes to crush from 250lbs to 400 lbs. per hour when worked by a single bullock.

For Particulars and prices apply to

KHETTER MOHAN BYSACK AND SONS,
Nundan Bagan Iron Foundery,
168 *Upper Circular Road, Calcutta.*

ADVANTAGES OF ASSURING WITH THE

ORIENTAL LIFE OFFICE.

All that Experience has proved Practicable and Prudent in Modern System of Life Assurance can be obtained with perfect safety,

COMBINED with the following.

FIVE NEW AND IMPORTANT FEATURE.

Not granted by any other Company whatever;—

1. Policy-holders can Vote at meetings.
2. Amalgamations *impossible.*
3. Funds in Government Securities only, and remain in India.
4. Native Lives assured at European Rates.
5. Premiums reduced to English rates from date of leaving any Port in India. Ceylon or China.

LAST 12 MONTHS' NEW BUSINESS.

738 PROPOSALS for..... .....Rs. 29,23,250

ANNUAL PREMIUM FOR ASSURANCE OF Rs. 1,000 UNDER NEW SYSTEM.

Age.	30	35	40	45
	RS. AS. P.	RS. AS. P.	RS. AS. P.	RS. AS. P.
Premium ...	21 5 4	24 8 8	28 10 0	33 14 8

Lower Safe Rates than any other Office.

6. Company young, and therefore free from Old, Liabilities.
7. Premiums can be paid Yearly, Half Yearly Quarterly, Monthly, or for a Limited Number of Years.
8. CLAIMS PAID ONE MONTH AFTER PROOF OF DEATH.
9. Liberal Surrender Value of 35 per cent.
10. Policies in the Form of Promissory Notes.
11. Entire Direction in India.
12. The Most Economical Management
13. Preliminary Expenses Rs. 970-15-0 only.
14. Lapsed policies Revived without Fine.
15. Policy-holders can appoint their own Trustees, Auditors, or Consulting Actuary.
16. Medical Examinations arranged any where to sui assurers.
17. No Restriction on Travel.
18. Suicide does not cause Forfeiture of Policies after they are One Year in force.
19. Policies in favour of Wife or Children are by law protected from Demands of Creditors.
20. 80 per cent. of Premia to be invested in Trustee for Policy holders with the Official Trustee of Bombay.

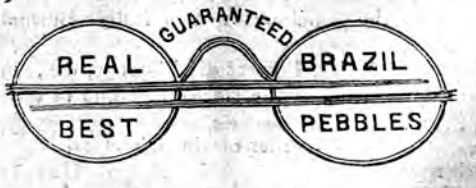
"THE 'ORIENTAL,' BY ITS CAREFUL AND EQUITABLE MANAGEMENT, IS RAPIDLY GAINING THE CONFIDENCE OF THE NATIVE COMMUNITY."

Intending Assurers or Investors—Native or European—are invited to compare the Rates and Conditions of the "Oriental" with those of any other Company.

Detailed Prospectuses, Proposal, Share, and Agency Forms Reports, and full of Particulars on the application to

D. McLAUCHLAN SLATER, F.I.A.,
Manager and Actuary,
HEAD OFFICE, 9, Elphinstone Circle, BOMBAY,
Or any of the Agents in India.

D. M. DASS,
Agent, Calcutta,
4/1 *Camac Street.*



Gold frame Spectacles Pebbles.....	Rs.	25 0 0
Silver ,, ,, ,, ...	,,	10 0 0
Steel ,, ,, ,, ...	,,	6 0 0
Smoked Neutral Tinted D. Shape Eye Preserver ...	,,	6 0 0
Cataract Spectacles Crystal.....	,,	10 0 0
Testers to be sent on deposit of.....	,,	10 0 0

Suitable spectacles can be sent to Muffussil constituents on informing their age, and whether they can read very small prints in day-light without spectacles.

HURRY DASS SREEMANEY,
Importer and Repairer of Spectacles,
No. 1, Chowringhee Road, Calcutta.

Digitized with financial assistance from the National Archives of India on 08 August, 2017

RARE OPPORTUNITY FOR EDUCATED PUBLIC.

SANKHYA KARIKA.

Shortly to be published.

The most ancient and masterly Sankhya Philosophy of Maharsi Kapila Deva known as Sankhya Karika with the Bhaseya by Gourpada in Devnagri character, translated into English by H. T. Colebrooke and commented upon by Prof. H. H. Wilson with a Bengalee literal translation.

The above is a work of no ordinary merit and ought to be read by all, who would like to know the doctrines of Hindu Philosophy as propounded by the Great Rishis. The Bhaseya by Gourpada is not only the oldest but the best exposition of the Suttras ever given to the world by this school of Philosophers.

Price for subscribers Rs. 3, postage 12 annas payable within 25th September. For non-subscribers Rs. 4 and an extra- charge of postage.

Apply to—

DEBENDRA NATH GOSVAMY,
59, Patuatola Lane, Pataldanga, Calcutta.

AGENCY! AGENCY! AGENCY!

SING & CO.,

Order suppliers, Commission Agents &c. &c. Transact every description of business, Orders quickly supplied per Value Payable Post.

CONDITIONS.—Commission half-anna per Rupee. All trade and cash discounts conceded to purchasers.

Hold highest testimonials from the nobility and gentry of the land.

Address —Sing & Co., 6 Chowdry's Lane, Shambazar Street, Calcutta

---

P. W. D.

Wanted a clerk who can write English well and is quick at figures, salary 25. Apply in own handwriting to

ASSISTANT ENGINEER,
Delvree on Sone, Shahabad.

Bank of Bengal.

HEAD OFFICE.—CALCUTTA.

BRANCHES:

Agra, Akyab, Allahabad, Benares, Cawnpore, Dacca, Delhi, Hyderabad Lahore, Lucknow, Moulmein, Nagpore, Patna and Rangoon.

Current Accounts opened free of charge.

Deposits of money received for fixed periods and interest allowed thereon at rates which may be ascertained on application.

Government and other Securities received for safe custody, purchases and sales effected, and interest and dividends collected and credited to account, or remitted according to instructions.

Loans and Cash Credits granted on Government Securities, Municipal and Port Trust Debentures, Shares in Guaranteed Railways, Goods, and Bullion.

Discount Accounts opened, and approved Mercantile Bills discounted.

Bills purchased or collected, and Drafts on demand granted on the principal towns in India, Burmah, and Ceylon.

Copies of Rules, Powers of Attorney, &c., may be had on application at the Head Office and at any of the Branches.

By order of the Directors,
R. HARDIE.
Secretary and Treasurer.

WANTED

For the Moisadal Estate a Naib for Purgunah Goomghur, Salary Rs. 50 to 75 according to qualification and past services. Also a few Mohururs @ Rs. 15 to 20. The Naib is to furnish security to the amount of Rs. 4000. Apply with copies of testimonials to Babu Woomesh Chandra Mitra, Manager of the Estate, Moisadal. Those having no practical knowledge and experience in zemindary matters need *not apply.*

STEUART & CO.

CARRIAGE BUILDERS,

8, OLD COURT HOUSE CORNER,

CALCUTTA.

By Special Appointment to

His Excellency the Right Honourable Lord Ripon, Viceroy and Governor-General of India, G.M.S.I., &c., The Earl of Lytton, The Earl of Northbrook, the late Earl of Mayo.

HIS HONOR THE LT. GOVERNOR OF BENGAL, HIS HONOR THE LT. GOVERNOR OF THE PUNJAB.

HIS MAJESTY THE KING OF SIAM, THE NEPAL GOVERNMENT &c.

ESTABLISHED 1775.

STATE CARRIAGES, AND CARRIAGES AND VEHICLES OF ALL DESCRIPTIONS MADE AND REPAIRED.

Carriages sold on Commission.

MUKERJI & CO.,

HOMŒOPATHIC CHEMISTS DRUGGISTS, &C.

Have opened a new Hemœpathic Pharmacy under the Supervision of Competent Medical men, and are prepared to execute orders with all possible care and promptitude. for particulars address Mukerji and Co., 118-1 Bowbazar Street, Calcutta.

IMPORTANT NOTICE.

SIGHT IS THE GREATEST GEM OF NATURE.

We have just received per steamers "Mirzapore" and "Manora" a large assortment of spectacles and eye glasses Telescopes, Opera glasses. Field glasses, Thermometers, Lactometers, Chemical Thermometers, Botanical lenses, Magic Lanterns, Magnetic Machines. Watch-charms and compasses, eye preservers &c. Our cool Brazillian Pebble spectacles have been proved by thousands to be the best and cheapest ever offered to the public:—

		Rs.	A.	P.	
Concave and Convex Brazillian Pebble spectacle in steel frame at ...		6	0	0	Per pair.
Do.	Do. in silver frame at...	8	0	0	,, ,,
Do.	Do. in gold frame at ...	25	0	0	,, ,,
Eye preserver of 4 neutral tint lenses in steel	...	6	0	0	,, ,,
Ditto	wire gauze velvet bound ...	6	0	0	,, ,,
Cataract Spectacles	... ...	10	0	0	,, ,,

Best cases leather and metal 8 to 2.

Moffusil orders are attended when stating age, health and whether spectacles ever used &c. sent by Value Payable Post. Repairs neatly executed.

MULLICK & Co. *Opticians.*
37 *Swallow Lane, New China Bazar, Calcutta.*

CANTWELL'S PATENT PORTABLE SUGARCANE MILLS.

Vertical and Horizontal in various sizes to crush from 250 lbs. of cane per hour when worked by one small Bullock, up to the largest size Horizontal Mill which will crush 800 lbs. of cane per hour when worked by a pair of strong Bullocks.

For particulars and prices apply to
AHMUTY & Co.

Cantwell's Patent Riverside single valve perfectly Airtight Sanitary Carts.

NORTH BRITISH & MERCANTILE INSURANCE COMPANY

ESTABLISHED 1809.

President:

HIS GRACE THE DUKE OF ROXBURGHE, K.

Vice-Presidents:

HIS GRACE THE DUKE OF SUTHERLAND, K. G.
HIS GRACE THE DUKE OF ABERCORN, K.G.

Authorised Capital	... ...	£3,000,000
Subscribed Capital	... ...	£2.000.000
Paid up Capital	... ...	£500,000

LIFE ASSURANCE DEPARTMENT

Accumulated Funds irrespective of Capital and Reserves at 31st December 1881.

Life Assurance Fund	... ...	£3,112,590
Annuity Fund	... ...	£3,95,515

NOTE.—The Accumulated Funds of the Life Department are by Act of Parliament, free from any liability whatever for the Fire Department.

INDIAN BRANCH

Chief Office for India. 1, Hastings Street, Calcutta.

LOCAL BOARD OF DIRECTORS:

J. C. MACGREGOR, ESQ., Receiver, High Court.
W. C. MORGAN, ESQ., Solicitor.
ROBERT STEEL, ESQ., Merchant.

General Agents for India:—ROBERTS, MORGAN & CO., Calcutta.

All sorts of Assurances are effected in this Office. Table of Annual premiums for a special number of years for the Insurance of Rs. 1000 to be paid at death. The policy continuing in force after the premiums have been exhausted.

Without profits.

Age next Birth-day	By 10 payments Rs. As. P.	By 15 payments Rs. As. P.	By 20 payments Rs. As. P.	Age next Birth-day
20	62 2 0	46 8 0	39 0 0	20
25	64 12 0	48 8 0	41 0 0	25
30	68 8 0	51 10 0	44 0 0	30
35	73 8 0	56 0 0	47 12 0	35
40	79 8 0	61 0 0	52 2 0	40
45	86 0 0	66 10 0	57 8 0	45

Endowment Insurance which is an effective way o making a retiring provision for mature and old age. Table of Annual premiums for Insurance of Rs. 1,000.

Without profits.

Age next Birth-day	Policy payable at death to his heirs if i happen sooner, or on the Anniversary o the day of the Insurance immediately before attaining Age 60 Rs. As P.	Age 50 Rs. As P.	Age 55 Rs. As. P.	Aige next Birth-day
20	32 2 0	34 14 0	38 14 0	20
25	36 0 0	40 0 0	46 0 0	25
30	42 4 0	48 0 0	57 6 0	35
35	50 0 0	59 2 0	75 4 0	30

N.B.—Risks on Native Lives are accepted on special terms.

Notice.

This Press is prepared to undertake Job-work of all sorts at moderate charge.

Apply to Printer, *Hindoo Patriot* Press.

THE HINDOO PATRIOT.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

All Subscriptions payable in advance, and none for less than one month.

IN TOWN.	Rs.	As
Per Month	1	2
,, Annum	11	8
,, Single Copy	0	3

IN MOFUSSIL.		
In Advance per Annum	13	4
Arrear Do.	15	8

RATES OF ADVERTISEMENT.	Rs.	As.
Per line	0	4

Printed and published by WOOMESH CHUNDER NUNDI, at the HINDOO PATRIOT PRESS, No. 108. BARANUSSY GHOSE'S STREET CALCUTTA.